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SOVIET DELEGATION 'DISCONTINUES' INF TALKS

LD231133 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe was held here today. During the meeting the delegation of the USSR announced the discontinuation of the present round of talks without setting any date for their resumption.

Meeting Lasts 20 Minutes

WA231230 London REUTER in English 1051 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Geneva, Nov 23, REUTER -- Soviet negotiator Yuliy Kvitsinskiy walked out of the Geneva talks with the United States on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe today and said the talks had been discontinued with no date set for a resumption.

After a meeting with American negotiator Paul Nitze, lasting only 20 minutes, he left the U.S. diplomatic mission here and drove off.

In a brief statement to reporters translated into English by a Soviet official, he said: "The negotiations have been discontinued without any date set for a resumption."

A U.S. statement on the situation was expected later.

Police had to struggle to clear a path for Kvitsinskiy as he was mobbed by reporters, cameramen and protesters on his way to his car.

Soviet officials said for the moment they had nothing to add to his statement.

NATO officials said before the Soviet action today that they were convinced any walkout would only be temporary and that Moscow would return to the negotiating table.

A U.S. spokesman said plans to hold a session of parallel U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on long-range strategic missiles next week had not changed.

There had been some speculation Moscow might also break off these talks along with the medium-range missile negotiations. Diplomatic observers believed the two rounds might eventually be merged.

Today's brief session of the two-year-old talks followed a watershed parliamentary vote in Bonn last night to proceed with deployment in West Germany of new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise medium-range missiles.

The first U.S. Pershing-2 missiles were expected to arrive on German soil imminently.

ZAGLADIN: INF TALKS 'CAMOUFLAGE' FOR DEPLOYMENT

LD221459 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Nov 83

[From an interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by Josef Nyvlt, Czechoslovak radio special correspondent, Zagladin remarks in Russian with superimposed translation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] We could say that today with both Europe and the world at large -- because what is happening in Europe is also manifested in other parts of the world -- are entering a new stage of international development. It is a stage which is more complicated and dangerous than those we have experienced so far. What is characteristic of this stage? Above all, the feverish arms buildup at the most modern level, and in addition this is happening above all in Europe, a continent where the two military blocs are directly in contact with each other, where two world wars broke out already, and where there is the most probable danger of a third war breaking out.

The second new factor which we have to consider is the fact that deploying new missiles in the United States in effect has come out against the method of negotiations in Geneva. In has used the talks purely in order to mask its plans, which it plans to achieve independently whether the talks take place or not. It has had no other intention. Apart from a camouflage these talks -- as far as the United States is concerned -- have not pursued any other objective.

The third factor is that some European countries, above all the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, by agreeing to the deployment of the missiles and by having invited, so so speak, nuclear death to their territory, have given notice of a certain shift to the right in their policy. The issue is not that this is a right-wing course; right or left orientation is not very important in this context. The issue is that this departs from what resulted in Helsinki, from the orientation towards European-wide cooperation and ensuring security through a joint effort. The shift means undisguised confrontation with the socialist world.

These three factors are naturally very harmful and indicate that the situation has become truly and extraordinarily complicated. It would seem especially important that we understand why the situation has become complicated. First is the fact that the blame lies with American imperialism. Naturally, one cannot take responsibility totally away from the governments of the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, for they have their own and not insignificant share of responsibility. But the main blame naturally falls on the United States. It is the United States which in effect has exported the threat of war to Europe. It has exported into a Europe a new round of feverish arms buildup. It has exported into Europe a new and very dangerous measures of the threat of war.

The second thing one is bound to stress in this connection is that the United States has deployed its missiles with consideration of the two objectives we have discussed. These missiles are first-strike weapons aimed against the socialist countries. They are modern, very accurate missiles, described in American documents as leadership elimination weapons -- that is, weapons they hope will annihilate military and political leadership in our country, principally strategic targets on our territory. This is one aspect of the matter. But these missiles also have another characteristic feature. They are at the same time "political" missiles. They are binding Western Europe and above all the countries in which they will be deployed to the United States. They are missiles meant to restore discipline to NATO.

The third factor one must single out is that we have to somehow reply to the new danger facing our countries. We use the term "retaliatory measures." This term is justified in the sense that it correctly characterizes the purpose of our actions, which are of an enforced character, an exceptional character. It is not our choice; it has been forced on us by the United States. But the purpose of the retaliatory measures is to neutralize the threat created by American missiles.

At the same time, it is clear and understandable to everyone that an increase in nuclear weapons on both sides is not favorable. For this reason, we have proposed an opposite course of action. We have been working to bring about a substantial reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. But when an ultra-modern nuclear capability has appeared, on the other side, we only have two possibilities: either reply or not reply.

Let us imagine if we do not reply. What will happen? It will mean that the equilibrium in Europe will be seriously upset. The Americans will have at their disposal first-strike weapons, which until now they did not possess in Europe. By taking retaliatory measures, we give notice that such an adventurous step will not remain unpunished, both in regard to the countries on which territory these missiles are deployed and in regard to the United States itself, because these measures also affect U.S. territory. We are thereby reducing the possibility of American imperialistic adventures. This step corresponds not only to the interests of our national security, but in effect is also in the interest of ensuring the security of Western Europe and the whole globe because the risk of American arbitrary behavior is thus diminished."

U.S. 'IMPATIENT' FOR END OF BUNDESTAG DEBATE

LD231151 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking in the Bundestag, the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Kohl, tried to prove that the deployment of American nuclear missiles is necessary for the security of Western Europe. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Viktor Olin writes:

About three-quarters of the population in Federal Germany and other NATO countries have an entirely different point of view. They are against the American missiles and regard them as a threat to peace both on the continent and all over the world. Their conviction is based on the following:

The amount of nuclear weapons in Europe is as great as enough to destroy everything living in the continent many times over, but there is a rough parity which makes war senseless, since no side could win. Such a parity opens possibilities for reaching an agreement on nuclear arms reduction and their ultimate elimination. It is only necessary to move from one level to another, an ever lower one, till zero. This is provided for in the Soviet proposals, including one to completely remove nuclear weapons from Europe, both tactical and medium-range.

The Soviet Union is also ready for a radical reduction of nuclear arms down to the point where it is left with as many missiles as Britain and France have. However, the United States and NATO insist on the deployment of the missiles by all means. And such a step could have many negative consequences.

Euromissiles will upset the existing parity and lead to counter-measures on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and that means the continent will be flooded with even more nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the threat of war will mount sharply since the risk of a conflict breaking out by accident, error or ill-intention will increase greatly. It is also necessary to bear in mind the aggravation of tension among countries, erosion of trust and greater suspicion in relations between them. Besides, the possibilities of reducing arms through talks would be undermined or lost altogether since the qualitative and quantitative growth of nuclear arsenals could create unsurmountable difficulties first of all in the field of control and that could lead to considerable obstacles in developing trade and economic contacts and other exchange.

It that all in the interests of the Europeans? Of course not. Then in whose interest is it? The answer to that one can find in the report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS. It said that Washington was waiting impatiently for the debate ending in the Bundestag so as to begin dispatching at once the first Pershing II missiles to the Federal Republic of Germany. The United States Administration believes that those missiles and also the cruise missiles will give it numerous advantages. First of all it hopes to possess the first-strike weapons which could reach targets in the Soviet Union in a matter of minutes. As for Western Europe, it becomes a giant distracting target in case of a conflict. In his statement, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, warned that from the captain's bridge in Washington the operation of installing those American nuclear missiles in Europe appears extremely simple and of maximum advantage to the United States, advantage at the expense of Europe. America's European allies are viewed as hostages. A candid policy, but cynical. But what is really difficult to grasp is whether this is being pondered by those European political leaders who, disregarding the interests of their people, are helping to put into effect the ambitious militaristic plans of the United States Administration, Yuriy Andropov asked. The same question was put to the Bonn leaders by thousands of demonstrators who went out into the streets during the debate in the Bundestag, and the answer was a polite innovation -- powerful water cannons with tear gas.

SOVIET PROPOSALS ON SS-20 REDUCTIONS REITERATED

AU220834 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 83 p 7

[Moscow PAP article: "Talks or Confrontation -- APN Commentary"]

[Text] In connection with the commencement of deliveries of nuclear missiles to Great Britain and Italy by heavy aircraft, the NOVOSTI press agency (APN) has provided a commentary by Viktor Aleksandrov, expert on international politics, who says that the development of the situation on the European Continent and the political climate throughout the world will depend on the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The author refers to President Reagan's recent assurances that the United States does not intend to withdraw from the negotiations and that he himself does not intend to give up his aim to reach a "decisive breakthrough in the talks" going on in Geneva. It would seem from the statements made by representatives of the U.S. Administration that the danger of breaking off the negotiations stems only from Moscow. Polemizing with such opinions which, according to Aleksandrov, are only aimed at making it easier to fulfill the deployment plans for the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, V. Aleksandrov recalls the Soviet proposals contained in Yuriy Andropov's recent interview for PRAVDA and also recalls the Soviet leader's statement that the USSR is ready to continue seeking solutions acceptable to both sides. After this Aleksandrov writes:

"Thus there is no question of the Soviet Union's withdrawing from the negotiations. The situation is different with Washington, who is planning to commence the deployment of 'Pershings' and 'Tomahawks' on European soil in the next few days.

"However, it should be absolutely clear that the appearance of the U.S. Euromissiles will make it impossible to continue the Geneva negotiations. The Soviet Union has also said this openly and firmly."

This sort of approach toward the deployment of the new U.S. missiles is not in the slightest bit a pretext which the Soviet Union is allegedly seeking in order to resign from the talks. It is a necessity stemming from the very nature of nuclear weapons and from the possibility that a first strike may be dealt b means of ballistic and guided missiles located in the immediate vicinity of the USSR.

The commencement of the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles is at the same time the commencement of the fulfillment of Washington's plans to disrupt the nuclear balance not only on a European scale, but on a world scale as well. The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies cannot agreed to this because it is the equality of nuclear forces in all respects that will help stop the aggressive plans of the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

The socialist countries must bear in mind that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced a crusade against socialism and is threatening the elimination of socialism as a social system. Any activity whatsoever which in his opinion may bring an end to socialism is regarded as "moral." The present U.S. Administration is marked by adventurism; it is trying to solve political and ideological problems with armed force. An example of this is the armed invasion of Grenada and the increase of military tension on the Lebanese coast. With its desire to gain dominant positions in the world, the United States is going so far that right now the question arises: Is there anything at all in existence capable of halting the present U.S. Administration before the line at which every thinking person should halt?

The question arises of how the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies should react to the appearance at their side of U.S. nuclear mace aimed at striking political, economic, and military installations on their territories. Are they still meant to sit at the negotiating table and give their blessings to the ever-increasing threat to their security? It is obvious that they cannot behave this way. This is not poker, where one can calmly lose now and win later. In this case, the question concerns the very foundations of the security of the socialist countries, and these countries will behave in an appropriate way.

The Soviet Union has warned that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe will force it to reconsider its moratorium concerning the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the European USSR. There would also be a need then to take other steps in agreement with the remaining Warsaw Pact states in order to counterbalance the build-up of U.S.nuclear resources in Europe. These steps include the deployment of Soviet operational-tactical missile systems in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Information has already been given about the commencement of preparations for their deployment. Finally, the USSR would also be forced to take countermeasures concerning the territory of the United States itself.

Toward the end of his commentary, Viktor Aleksandrov recalls that the question of whether it is possible to prevent the appearance of the new U.S. missiles in Europe and find a solution before the start of the next stage of NATO armaments has been answered in the affirmative by the Soviet Union.

The USSR proposes the following: no new missiles in Europe, the reduction of missiles and bombers already in existence there, and the reduction of missiles, aircraft, and nuclear warheads to equal numbers on both sides. Of course, NATO must also take into account the French and British intermediate-range missiles, For the NATO countries are bound by political and military commitments, and there are British and French missiles installed in Europe and aimed at the USSR. A failure to take these into account is the same as the retention of military superiority by NATO.

In concrete terms, the USSR is proposing that as far as an agreement on an equal number of warheads in concerned, there should be 140 SS-20 missiles. This number is the only response to the 162 British and French missiles. All the Soviet missiles subject to reduction would be destroyed, not moved to eastern regions. It is even possible to establish an equal number of medium-range bombers at a higher level than 138, which is the number of aircraft contained in the Soviet Union's well-known proposal and which is unacceptable to the United States. In this way, the author concludes, the USSR has proposed a just basis for solving the problem with intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This porposal contains a positive reaction to the issues about which the American side has expressed anxiety. So it is up to Washington to give a reply. "It is necessary to seek a decisive breakthrough at the negotiating table, not at the missile launching sites. It is up to the U.S. leaders and other NATO politcians cooperating with them whether the negotiations will be continued or broken."

'IRRESPONSIBILITY' SEEN IN FRG 'WHITE PAPER'

PM111548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Falin article: "'White Paper' With a Black Lining"]

[Text] The FRG Government has published the "1983 White Paper" on questions of security. It is being presented to the public as "the most comprehensive and detailed official description of the correlation of miltiary forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact." This investigation, it is further pointed out, was not confined to "a comparison of tanks and missiles." It examined "variants of military decisions." proceeding from "a comparison of the political principles and the aims of the strategists of the two sides."

There is no denying it is a very promising claim. Let us try to establish what became of it, how far the "official description" accords with actual reality, and what are the stated and hidden aims of the "white paper," which consists of 488 points.

"Peace in Europe depends on the military equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact," Point 22 states. "The direct confrontation of U.S. and Soviet Armed Forces in Central Europe creates stability there which does not exist in other parts of the world, as well as the only military-political situation of its kind. The concentration of the two alliances' armed forces in Europe is part of the global correlation of East-West military forces which for four decades has been the basis of West European's security and of peace in Europe." It is possible to learn from Point 28 that "no direct threat now hangs over peace in Europe. What is needed to ensure peace in the future is the ability to deal a rebuff to any threat of military force and to any attempt at political intimidation with the help of our own defense might and political cohesion."

In places it sounds ambiguous and even dubious, but still it betrays to some extent the endeavor of the "white paper's" authors to play at objectivity. Unfortunately, the good intent, if it existed, was confined to the two points cited and a couple of others. The remainder is a current rare example of militarist arrogance, ideological ignorance, and political irresponsibility.

The paper's compilers do not bother to cite businesslike arguments or accurate data or to investigate the sides' actual positions. On the contrary, in order to pass off the present policy of the United States and its chief allies as a righteous one, they assiduously sweep the facts under a carpet woven from lies, prejudices, and malevolence. And what is left when you undertake to prove what cannot be proved, when a "white paper" has been conceived as a manual for "psychological warfare"?

Please familiarize yourselves with some "discoveries" by the Bonn analysts. "The use of military might is an instrument for the Soviet Union to realize its political aims of dominating other countries" (Point 8). Where did they get that from? -- out of thin air. But it does not prevent them from declaring that "a real threat to European security lurks in the Soviet Union's readiness to use military might directly or indirectly as an instrument of policy" (Point 9). "An attempt to equate politically the Soviet Union and the United States, and the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance would not only be incompatible with the behavior of both world powers with regard to Europe but would also mean ignoring the fundamental differences in the social systems of the West and the East" (Point 24). They have formulated a panegyric for themselves and abuse for us, extolled capitalism and disparaged socialism, and prepared a base to substantiate the "right"to exclusivity, to deny the interests of others, and to arbitrariness.

I do not know what the composers of this nonsense feel in the light of the U.S. aggression against Grenada, which was committee 5 days after the "white paper" was published. Perhaps some of them got the hiccups? Not very likely. Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Near and Middle East, Chad, El Salvador, and Nicaragua must have already appeared before their eyes. Washington's cynical confessions that it is engaged in the overt and covert "destabilization" of unwelcome regimes in all parts of the world and will not stop, should the opportunity present itself, at the use of force to overthrow them, must have reached their ears.

Nor can the desire which has seized R. Reagan, and other conservative extremists to turn the arms race into a war of attrition against the socialist countries and to prepare to inflict a first "paralyzing strike" on the enemy's vital centers and armed forces so as to ensure victory for the United States be any secret to the "white paper's" authors. It is no secret simply because the FRG has undertaken within the NATO framework to zealously serve this latest American doctrine, which has nothing to do with the principles of peaceful coexistence, to which Washington swore an oath in the seventies, or with the urgent need to halt the spread of weapons around the planet and to end rivalry in the creation of increasingly refined means of man's destruction by man.

It is hard to deny this. Equally, it is not easy to dispute in a businesslike manner the Soviet program for strengthening peace, which includes specific measures for arms control and disarmament, or the objective value of the principle of equality and security, which the USSR invariably advocates. The wildest imagination could not abolish the obvious truth that it was not the Soviet Union but the United States that refused to ratify the SALT II Treaty and thereby proceed from talks of reduction to the actual reduction of arms.

It is not Moscow but Washington that avoids validating the agreements on nuclear test explosions and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes signed back in 1974 and 1976. It was the United States, not the USSR, that ended the talks on chemical weapons, on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, on weapons exports, on the banning of antisatellite systems, and on many other questions of very immediate significance to the fate of peace.

But why deny, refute, and argue when it is possible to pretend that uncomfortable facts do not exist? There is no mention of the Soviet proposals to remove from Europe all medium-range, or medium-range and tactical, nuclear weapons. We have made and are making proposals for the radical reduction of medium-range systems -- all systems, of course, and on both sides. There is no proposal by the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The literally dozens of peace-loving initiaties from the Soviet Union and its allies -- the implementation of every one of which would be to the peoples' benefit -- do not exist.

In the view of the "white paper's" authors it is best to omit such "details" so that they do not detract from what is intended. It is more advisable to emphasize the "capital contradictions" stemming from the difference in the systems, ideologies, and aims of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to plug the "unfavorable development of the correlation of forces for the West." No, they do not question the existence of strategic parity (Point 136). They even speak of "the global geographic advantages (of the West) compared with the Soviet Union" (Point 70). But you see, "military equality with the United States has substantially increased the Soviet Union's freedom of action in all spheres important for political power. The Soviet Union threatens the vitally important economic and political interests of the free West throughout the world, and to an ever greater degree" (Point 136).

The conclusion? "The expectations of the seventies have not been realized, despite certain initial glimmers." What is needed "to restore global stability, which is under threat" (as a consequence of parity -- V.F.), is, in particular, "the modernization of American strategic nuclear arms, a comprehensive shipbuilding program to assert the United States in the role of a sea power, and also the creation of a rapid deployment force and the strengthening of American conventional armed forces in Europe," in addition to deploying medium-range nuclear means in positions in direct proximity to USSR territory. In other words, it is necessary to liquidate equality, upset parity, try to recreate the U.S. superiority of the sixties, and drive the Soviet Union "inside the borders of its sphere of dominion" (Point 136).

A familiar melody, is it not? The first cold war began to its strains. In the past the doctrine of "rolling back communism" inspired the U.S. leaders to betray the cause of the anti-Hitler coalition -- a cause paid for with the blood of tens of millions of people -- to betray their duty as an ally, to split entire continents, and to prepare adventurist plans for nuclear wars, such as Charioteer and Dropshot. All that happened. The peoples have already been through that crucible. But what about a new one? People in Washington argue: Why not? People on the Rhine echo them.

The new edition of the cold war demands the urgent painting of "the enemy's image. And they blacken the adversary as though blacking boots. They ascribe to him all transgressions possible and impossible. With aplomb that brooks no objections they declare that "the Soviet Union continues to see war as a legitimate means of implementing policy." Confirmation? It is enough that it seems so in Bonn. "Whereas in the West even the military strategy of the alliance is determined by the desire to prevent war and ease conflicts, Soviet military strategy," the "white paper's" authors maintain, "is oriented toward achieving military victory in the event of war. Soviet military strategy is essentially a strategy of warfare."

And so forth, and all in the same spirit, with the implication -- live like a wolf, howl like a wolf.

The Soviet Union has adopted a historic pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If the other nuclear powers acted likewise, the threat of nuclear catastrophe -- the chief of the dangers lying in wait for mankind -- would be removed. The question of victory in a nuclear war, on which Washington gambles ["U.S. Defense Guidance for Fiscal 1984-1988"] would not arise. Nuclear war must not happen; there can be no winner in that war, and it would be a crime against all mankind and a global tragedy -- this is Moscow's viewpoint.

The USSR has proposed that all the participants in the all-European conference pledge not to use either nuclear or conventional weapons in relations with each other. For several years the NATO countries have been getting away with inarticulate mumbling in reply. They do not get around to saying "no" and do not want to tie their hands with the word "yes." And the "white paper" is no exception. Its authors were not guided by the thought of how to prevent the nuclear nightmare. They have voiced their allegiance to the first use of nuclear weapons and are trying, if not to convert others, then at least to accustom them to the idea that, since nuclear weapons have not been banned (through the endeavors of the United States above all), this means it is permissible to use them.

It is a thankless and professionally harmful occupation to twist facts. it is impossible to claim to be serious people while championing mutually exclusive principles at the same time -- parity and antiparity; while calling "military equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact" a condition for peace in Europe and taking the British and French nuclear weapons out of the balance to construct superiority for NATO; while regarding the distribution of forces in Europe as part of the global correlation of East-West military forces and trying to justify the policy of turning West Europe into a bridgehead for deploying the latest American first-strike systems.

If "serious threats do not now hang over peace in Europe," why be in a tearing hurry to deploy American missiles? Why not use the real chance provided by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's proposals to lower confronation? Because accepting these proposals would mean agreeing to equality and identical security, whereas the U.S. "new direction," which is supported by Bonn, proclaims that strength rules the world, and it is necessary to build it up and rely on it.

Point 273 admits that "NATO keeps in readiness conventional armed forces, short-range and medium-range nuclear weapons, and also its strategic nuclear potential." You can keep in readiness only what you have. The NATO members have almost as many medium-range nuclear weapons as the USSR in terms of delivery vehicles (857 to 938), and far more in terms of charges (3,056 to 2,153). But away with parity. Give us quantitative and qualitative superiority for the West. If the Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed, the United States and its allies would acquire a 50-percent advantage in terms of delivery vehicles and a 100-percent advantage in terms of charges. This, according to the logic of the "white paper," would be enough initially. then there would follow French and British "modernization programs," which would widen the breach in the Warsaw Pact's defenses. The "white paper's authors still evidently entertain the illusion that the game will be completely one-sided.

I have read many "white paper" in my time. Seldom have I encountered a more striking discrepancy between the white cover and the black contents. Indignation is aroused by the attempts to liken Soviet policy to militarism and to justify NATO's aggressive doctrines by saying that all means and methods are good in the struggle against the "empires of evil." For even this has happened!

It is not by hearsay that the Soviet people know the theories about the "subhumans" who live in societies which are to be eradicated, about the supermen whose mission it is to assert "the new order," and about "forward lines of defense" along the Volga and in the North Caucasus. And Bonn, in particular, should not create the impression that the last battle of World War II has still not died down and prepare the field of future battles. Tension and conflicts promise no advantages for the West Germans of all people.

Perhaps the Bonn generals have stood still too long? Or certain politicians, who by virtue of age and other reasons have not yet known the afflications of war, are itching to go? They should rejoice and safeguard peace by mobilizing reason to serve it. But no; where one leads, the rest will follow.

You cannot pursue a solid national policy by acting like an uncrupulous echo. Many, if not all, the Federal Republic's misfortunes in the past and the present have stemmed from the fact that its leaders have looked at the world from Washington's bell tower. However, you can sometimes see further and better from the bell tower in Hamburg, Munich, or Bonn.

SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES TO EUROMISSILES 'CERTAIN'

LD211412 Moscow in English to North America 1001 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Observer Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] Washington still refuses to meet Moscow halfway on what is principally important for it -- the issue of taking British and French nuclear forces into account at the Geneva talks. Significantly these forces are alleged to be independent. In the meantime Assistant State Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger, in his recent interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, admitted that in case of war the NATO armed forces commander an American, will be in charge say of British nuclear forces. It's an open secret that the targeting of French missiles against the USSR too has been carried out in close coordination with Washington, and in case of war, France's nuclear aresenal will be used in NATO's overall strategy.

In these conditions one can hardly speak in earnest of independent Anglo-French nuclear forces. And when the White House demands parity in medium-range missiles in Europe exclusively between the United States and the USSR, this actually means an attempt to achieve NATO's nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union in Europe. Naturally this is totally unacceptable for the USSR since it jeopardizes its security.

It should also be borne in mind that Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe represent no threat to the United States. They are simply incapable of reaching its territory. However the siting of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe will pose an immediate threat to the USSR and not only to it. Pershing 2 missiles take 6 minutes to reach this country's territory. This makes the prevention of a catastrophe in case of an unsanctioned launching practically impossible. So the deployment of these weapons in Western Europe will sharply increase the risk of nuclear war. However Washington, as facts show, ignores this danger. The administration seems to install new missiles in Europe at any cost. It is towards this purpose that Washington came up with so-called new proposals which acutally contain nothing new and suggests as before negotiations with the Soviet Union only on how many Soviet missiles whould be reduced and how many American missiles are to be deployed on top of what NATO already has.

However, the Soviet Union will not let the United States achieve military nuclear superiority. It will certainly adopt countermeasures. The result will be a new spiral in the arms race, costly for both sides, and no gain in security for either the Soviet Union or the United States, since the Soviet Union has emphatically declared time and again that if new American missiles are deployed in Western Europe it will adopt countermeasures, including those that will create a similar threat to United States territory. Will America and Americans gain from that?

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY PANEL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM221613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expands"]

[Text] The 45th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy took place in Moscow 15 through 18 November. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia.

After listening to a report on the results of using power units with the VVER-1000 reactor in the USSR, the commission noted the high technical and economic indicators of nuclear power stations fitted with this generating equipment. Progress in implementing the agreements on reciprocal deliveries of equipment for manufacturing VVER reactors and developing high-power fast neutron reactor equipment was examined.

Questions of further developing cooperation in the development, specialization, and coproduction of nuclear medical equipment, improving its quality, and satisfying more fully the CEMA countries needs for this output were discussed.

The session specified the countries' needs for charged particle accelerators for scientific research, medicine, and various sectors of the national economy. There was an exchange of opinions on the possible participation of interested states in the coproduction of accelerator equipment on a contractual basis.

The commission examined the development prospects for the main trends in using isotopes and radiation equipment in the national economy through the year 2000, and discussed ways of improving isotope and radiation apparatus on the basis of microprocessor technology. A plan for developing CEMA standards in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was ratified.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, businesslike cooperation, and comradely mutual understanding. In the course of its work six contracts on cooperation in nuclear science and technology were signed.

NATO GENERALS' POLICY OF 'GLOBAL BLACKMAIL' HIT

AU220740 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Nov 83 pp 1,2

[APN article by General Sviatoslav Kozlov, APN military commentator: "NATO Is Applying Military Doctrine to First-Strike Weapons"]

[Text] According to information in the U.S. mass media, the NATO generals are preparing a revised nuclear war doctrine. This doctrine foresees the use of nuclear weapons even in the opening stage of the conflict to which NATO preparations are leading.

So far, NATO has been following the so-called flexible response doctrine. The new directives indicates more clearly that the North Atlantic pact not only intends to be the first to use nuclear weapons in a war, but also intends to start a war by using nuclear weapons. In this way the doctrine loses any flexibility it possesses and becomes quite unequivocal when it comes to the resources and methods of military action.

The revised doctrine has been dictated by the nature of the new weapons, which are specially produced in order to deal a first "disarming" strike against the adversary. These weapons include the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the "Midgetman" missiles which are being hastily prepared, the "Trident" missiles which are launched from submarines, the new B-1 heavy bombers, and also long-range guided missiles.

Such new types of nuclear missiles as the Pershing-II's and the Tomahawk guided missiles, whose deployments are planned in Western Europe, deserve a special mention.

The Soviet Union is constantly warning that the appearance of these new weapons in Europe will seriously alter the strategic situation on this continent, a situation marked by approximately equal strength. The nuclear threshold will be lowered, and there will be a greater danger of an unexpected flare-up of nuclear war by an aggressor who will be greatly tempted to use a first-strike weapon. There is no doubt that the first-strike weapons constitute an exceptionally serious threat.

The NATO military staffs believe that a surprise use of these weapons would play a decisive role and bring victory. As far as the United States is concerned, the United States is generally counting on a "limited" destruction of Europe and on protecting U.S. territory against a retaliatory blow. However, if one looks closer, one can see that the above calculations are false and misleading. Modern means of repelling aggression and the appropriate weapons guarantee that the other side will strike a retaliatory blow.

The targets of such a blow will be missile launching sites and important military installations such as command posts, communications systems, transportation lines, and armaments-production plants, as well as large population centers situated near military-industrial premises. The thermonuclear hurricane will hit everywhere.

It emerges from this that the first strike will certainly not bring the aggressor victory because the price of this strike will be his own destruction. This means that only an aggressor with suicidal tendencies can decide to wage a nuclear war in general, and to strike first in particular.

It is quite simply difficult to believe that the United States and NATO have influential circles who are pushing the world toward a precipice with no regard to the justified opinions of social activists, scholars, and military specialists.

But if these people are aware of the degree of the danger posed by nuclear war and even so prepare themselves for it, then this is nothing other than a threat of extermination. It is global blackmail against the whole of mankind for the sake of additional gains in the industrial-military complex and for the sake of achieving hegemony.

This is why the Soviet Union is proposing to free the world from the nuclear danger. First and foremost, it expects the other nuclear powers to commit themselves not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon, as Moscow has already done. A freeze on all nuclear weapons while talks on reducing and destroying them are in progress could also play a constructive role.

UN REBUFF OF U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' SEEN

LD140810 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The policy of "state terrorism", which is conducted by the U.S. Administration, the cynical, hegemonistic claim to perpetrate arbitrary rule and lawlessness in international affairs, meet firm rebuff in the whole world, writes in PRAVDA Valeriy Volkov. He comments on the results of the discussion of the question on the situation in Central America, which was completed at the U.N. General Assembly's session.

In their resolution, the author stresses, the participants in the forum of the community of nations denounced the interventionist policy conducted by imperialism in that region [word indistinct] acts of aggression, encroachment on sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. "In the course of the discussion it was noted that insolent intervention which was undertaken by Washington against Grenada is a rough attempt of the U.S. Administration to assert "the law of the jungles" in international relations. [quotation marks as received]

Many participants in the session declared, it is noted in the commentary, that the United States is actually conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, thousands of bandits are being sent from neighbouring countries with the CIA's aid into the territory of that country. The bandits brutally deal with civilians, explode industrial enterprises, wreck transport, set oil depots on fire. "Having become convinced, however, that it is impossible to put the Sandinist revolution on its knees through terror, Washington started openly preparing plans of attacking Nicaragua. [quotation marks as received]

With this aim a 25,000-strong army from among punitive troops of a number of Central American states is being formed on the territory of Honduras with this purpose, the commentary stresses. These forces of invasion consist of combat units of Honduras, Guatemalan and El Salvadoran armies. According to the data available, Washington also plans to use against Nicaragua more than 25,000 American troops.

UN COMMITTEE ASSENT TO USSR FREEZE PLAN REPORTED

LD230709 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union's important concrete proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals and thus halting the arms race has won broad support at the United Nations.

The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has approved by the overwhelming majority of votes the Soviet draft resolution urging nuclear states to freeze all their nuclear armaments in quantitative and qualitative respects.

What is meant is the termination of the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including nuclear weapon delivery vehicles of all types and all kinds of nuclear munitions, non-deployment of nuclear armaments of new types and kinds, a moratorium on all tests of nuclear munitions and on tests of their delivery vehicles of all new kinds and types, and cessation of the production of fission materials for purposes of developing nuclear munitions.

84 states voted in favor of the Soviet draft resolution, including such large non-aligned countries as India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Angola, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and Egypt.

The United States and its NATO partners adopted a totally different position. All of them, except Greece, rejected the freeze proposal.

U.S. 'ONLY STATE' AGAINST UN ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

LD230608 Moscow TASS in English 0448 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has reaffirmed the inalienable right of every country to decide its socio-economic system in accordance with the will of its people, without any interference from the outside. The resolution tabled by the Group of the Socialist and Developing Countries and approved by an overwhelming majority of states points to the need for the speediest and complete elimination of all obstacles in the way of progress, in the first place, colonialism, neocolonialsim and racism, military, political and economic intervention.

The only state to have voted against the resolution was the United States. The USA has thus reaffirmed that it is not going to renounce in the future the role of an international policeman, oppressor of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

WEINBERGER PRESS CONFERENCE ON INF VIEWED

LD222340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2222 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Nov (TASS) -- The United States does not intend to make any changes to its plans to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. This is clear from a statement made by C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, at a press conference held today in the Pentagon. Cruise missiles on British territory and Pershing II missiles on FRG territory, he stressed, will be deployed at the end of this year. Then in 2-3 months U.S. medium-range weapons will be made ready in Italy.

Guided by the distorted logic of the Washington administration, Weinberger asserted that sending the new first-strike nuclear weapons to Europe is virtually a "demonstration of concern" by official Washington for the problems of averting a new nuclear war. The Pentagon chief tried to present the blatant U.S. military preparations on the European Continent as a sort of "restraint" on the Soviet Union. At the same time he tried to prove, without giving any evidence, that the sharp increase in NATO's nuclear potential would, allegedly, not create any obstacles in the path of continuing the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Weinberger once again confirmed that the Reagan administration categorically refused to take the British and French nuclear means into account in the overall balance of nuclear forces in Europe.

RIGHT-WING CAMPAIGN SEEN AGAINST 'THE DAY AFTER'

PM221220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Soldatov under the rubric "U.S.A.": "The Movie That Rocked America"]

[Text] New York -- On the eve of the day when U.S. television was to show the movie "The Day After," its director N. Meyer wrote: "I could not get rid of the idea that I had to make this movie.... If it makes the world think and reduce the speed at which we are turning the planet into a nuclear monster, I will be happy."

As IZVESTIYA has already reported, the movie "The Day After" (scriptwriter E. Hume, director N. Meyer), screened by ABC-TV on Saturday [as published], depicts the consequences of a nuclear war for the residents of Lawrence, Kansas. Generally speaking, these consequences are sufficiently widely known. They have been the subject of repeated warnings by eminent scientists, including Soviet and U.S. medical scientists, and politicians from various countries. The movie depicts these consequences through the fate of several ordinary Americans.

The moviemakers claim that they have limited themselves to an impartial narration of what could happen 38 miles from Kansas City following a nuclear missile explosion. One cannot agree with the makers in everything. You see, events in the movie take place after...Soviet troops have invaded West Germany.

Nonetheless, the movie "The Day After" has proved an event in U.S. life. Representative E. Markey described it as "the most impressive television movie in history." It is true that the movie has a highly emotional effect. It forces people to think not only of the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear conflict but also of what is happening in the United States now.

The members of the antinuclear movement organized thousands of collective viewings of the movie in schools, university auditoriums, churches, city halls, and private homes. The viewing usually ended with discussions centering on ways to prevent nuclear war and the need to halt the arms race.

The television movie on the consequences of nuclear war caused embarrassment in the White House. People there realized that the movie would inevitably provoke deliberations and discussions during which many people would question administration policy. The President's aides started to prepare urgent measures to counter any damage.

Initially it was intended to blacken the movie and its makers. Later, however, it was decided to change the tactics. The White House hastily published an 18-page booklet titled "President Reagan on Peace, Arms Reduction, and Deterrence." It drew up a list of officials who could fly at a moment's notice to any part of the country to speak in defense of administration policies on local television or radio. Finally, right-wing organizations were placed on alert.

Secretary of State G. Shultz appeared on the television screens right after the movie ended. He spoke at length about the Reagan administration's "peace" initiatives in an attempt to convince viewers that the President is sincerely striving to help strengthen peace.

Right-wing circles are waging a campaign against the movie, against its makers, and against ABC TV. J. Falwell, leader of the reactionary "Moral Majority" organization, accused the moviemakers and ABC TV of preaching America's "downfall" or "capitulation," leaving viewers no choice and playing into the hands of pacifists. Falwell called on businessmen not to place advertisements with a company showing a "capitulationist" movie and threatened to file lawsuits against ABC on behalf of television viewers who supposedly "suffered moral and psychological damage" as a result of seeing the movie. The company is also threatened with a lawsuit by the conservative "American Legal Foundation" organization.

Viewers ignored Falwell's appeal "not to watch the movie." Experts estimate that "The Day After" was seen by some 50 million people.

U.S. 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS' WORLDWIDE CONDEMNED

LD221746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Almost a month has passed since the U.S. invasion of Grenada. In that month the American intervention has taken the character of a very real occupation with all its indispensable attributes. There are still American troops on the island, although naturally there are fewer than at the time of the military operations. Incidentally, they they are from the same 82d Airborne Division which became renowned for its atrocities in Vietnam. To help the occupation troops, as a kind of police force, use is being made of small military policing units from the tiny island states in the Caribbean that are in vassal-like dependence on the United States. And, as was determined at the time of the occupation, a puppet government has been set up in Grenada itself, headed by a local quisling, whose role is being played in this case by the former British governor.

The island's population, meanwhile, is living under the conditions of a real occupation, with curfews, round-ups and searches, a ban on every kind of political activity and arrests of all those suspected of opposition to the occupying forces and of simply being dissidents. And as the American press itself reports, those arrested are detained in improvised concentration camps and in wooden boxes highly reminiscent of the notorious tiger cages from the time of the American occupation of South Vietnam.

And so Grenada's freedom and sovereignty have been trampled on by Washington. A small state which gained independence quite recently has again been cast back into the age of colonialism.

If one takes the purely moral aspect of these tragic events, it has been described perhaps with exhaustive completeness by the well-known American historian Professor Schlesinger, who pointed out that President Reagan's action in using the superiority of American might over that of Grenada was simply unworthy of the leader of a country which calls itself a great republic. But is is not just a matter of morality here, nor does it concern just Grenada.

Professor Schlesinger says: The Reagan doctrine is infinitely extendable. If Grenada today, why not Nicaragua tomorrow? And in general, what government which has the misfortune to arouse Washington's dissatisfaction can, within the framework of such a doctrine, think itself secure? Yes, these are all reasonable questions.

The example of the American invasion of Grenada merits quite wide generalizations. Let us recall how the American intervention in Grenada was prepared and motivated. Let me remind you first of all that the whole of the Caribbean just like Central America as a whole, has long since been declared a sphere of vital interests of the United States. I shall add that many other regions of the world have also been declared such spheres, naturally without any kind of legal foundation in international law. For example, the Near East, the south and north of Africa, the Japanese islands and the islands of Micronesia. And last but not least, let us recall that it was none other than Ronald Reagan -- and by no means in the field of polemics but in one of his, so so speak, program speeches -- who proclaimed the frontiers of West European states to be American frontiers. And so there is scarcely anywhere on our planet that is not declared to be a sphere of the vital interests of America.

One cannot help recalling here that half a century ago such claims -- at that time on behalf of Germany -- were made in Hitler's Mein Kampf and in the speeches of the mad fuehrer. Everyone know how that ended.

However, it is not a matter of establishing historical analogies, but of analyzing quite specific present-day situations and their possible outcome in the future. Let us take a look at how events usually develop after some region or other is proclaimed a sphere of vital interests of America. Here is an immediate stepping up of the activities of every kind of American department, from the notorious secret operations of various American special services, above all the Central Intelligence Agency, to the rapid setting up of a chain of American military bases.

Let us recall the events in the Near and Middle East. The CIA operated actively in Iran and Egypt, in Afghanistan and Pakistan; plots and murders were organized, governments and presidents were overthrown and regimes were changed. At the same time, American military bases appeared in Somalia and Oman, and on Diego Garcia and other islands. And now American fleets are being concentrated inthe Mediterranean. American troops land on the shores of the Horn of Africa and the Eygptian desert. And finally, we have landings -- not even practive ones now but combat landings -- by American Marines supported by U.S. aircraft and the U.S. Navy in Iran and Lebanon, and then in Grenada.

All these are links in the same chain and manifestations of one and the same policy of the imperial ambitions of the current Washington administration -- its proclaimed policy of strength. For didn't President Reagan openly declare that peace must be founded on strength? And this unambiguous threat is addreseed not only to the socialist countries, against whom a latter-day crusade has been declared, and not only to the young independent states, against whom, as the example of Grenada also shows, such a crusade is already being carried out. Washington's claims to lead the whole world do not affect to any lesser degree the interests of its own allies. For in the case of the invasion of Grenada, Washington not only did not consult the NATO countries, but even did not consider it necessary to inform them.

Now even Margaret Thatcher cautions that if this sort of thing continues, Reagan could draw the whole of the West into other wars that he wages against ideological opponents, with all this is fraught with in our nuclear missile age, particularly when one considers that American nuclear missiles will now be stationed alongside British, West German, Italian and other West European cities. Will this not place those countries in a position of nuclear hostages of Washington?

And so, as we see, U.S. policy under the present administration is characterized by features typical of ordinary terrorism, the cult of crude force and insolence of action, the flouting of moral and legal norms and the use of hostages, adventurism and the hope of getting away with it everywhere. However, attempts to raise terrorism to the level of state policy, especially in our times, are not an ordinary crime but a crime against all manking.

U.S. 'ADVENTURISM' IN FAR EAST, PACIFIC ASSAILED

LD222031 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: Statements by U.S. Administration officials indicate that they in Washington will clearly not mind using the experience, gained during their last armed adventure in Grenada, in the Asian Pacific region.

In Grenada, as was claimed in Washington, the United States "saved American citizens" and "defended its backyard". In Asia, as was declared by President Reagan during his recent visit to Tokyo, the United States is also ready to "save" and "defend" to "save" its citizens, to be more precise, cutthroats from the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" whose units the Pentagon is trying to implant across the whole of the Asian Pacific region from the Middle East to Micronesia, and to "defend", for example, "such important sea lanes" as the Straits of Malacca and the Far Eastern straits near the shores of Japan, which, Reagan stressed in Tokyo, "also have strategic significance", doing this, of course, with others' help, just as it "defended" Grenada under the cover of the flags of eastern Caribbean states. [sentence as received]

The Washington strategists, who determine U.S. policy in the Asian Pacific region, are cynically claiming these days that the "successful Operation Grenada" has finally cured them of the Vietnamese syndrome", in other words, of everything that has restrained even in the slightest measure the implementation of Washington's adventurist plans in that region. C.I.A. chief William Casey declared in Fulton that from now on the United States should make it a rule to intrude in any developing state where revolutionary changes were threatening American interests, to intrude under the pretext of "defending U.S. vital interests" and to "protect" sea lanes and U.S. Marines under any other pretext as well.

U.S. strategy in Asia, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI pointed out, is based on "the Reagan Doctrine" that is directed at blocking the Soviet Union by the joint efforts of the United States, Japan, South Korea and the ASEAN countries. Washington has assigned quite a definite role in the implementation of this strategy to each of its potential participants.

It gave to itself, of course, the role of the "indisputable leader" in the Asian Pacific region, to Japan the role of the U.S. "unsinkable aircraft-carrier" and the Pentagon's helper in perpetrating acts of aggression in the case of "contingencies" in the region, to South Korea, as well as to other countries where first-strike nuclear weapons are either already deployed or planned to be deployed, the role of the forward line and potential hostages in its plans of fighting a "limited nuclear war", and to the ASEAN countries the role of a "spanning bridge" on the way of U.S. interventionist forces to the Persian Gulf and the alternative role of making up for the lacking link in the system of military alliances formed by the United States in the region, taking an immediate part in carrying out the strategy of confrontatin in Southeast Asia, and implementing the old imperialist plans of "killing Asiatics by the hands of Asiatics".

The "experience of Grenada", just as the Washington-provoked incident that involved a South Korean airliner, is evidence of the extreme adventurism of the U.S. Administration that has arrogated the right to conduct covert activities all over the world and employ terror tactics in defiance of the opinions of its allies and human lives. When applied to Asia, it spells a real threat to the peace and vital interests of all Asian nations.

REAGAN SEEN GIVING EXPANDED ROLE TO CIA

PM220955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The CIA's Dirty Methods"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov -- The U.S. CIA is an integral part of the White House, and the current U.S. President openly brags that he uses the CIA for subversive purposes in other states and also as a political police force in his own country, former CIA staffer J. Stockwell said in an interview with Hungarian television. He served in this espionage and subversion organization for almost 13 years and took direct part in its most secret operations in a number of countries on the African Continent and also in Vietnam during the aggresive U.S. war against that country.

As well as recruiting spies, creating a network of agents, and carrying out secret operations, Stockwell went on to note, the CIA also takes part in preparing "little wars" and direct military operations against other countries. Thus, the U.S. Congress banned the CIA from handing over weapons to counterrevolutionaries with a view to overthrowing people's power in Nicaragua, but "information" came from the CIA to say that this is being done allegedly to obstruct arms deliveries from Nicaragua to El Salvador, though this was a blatant lie.

As Stockwell reported, the CIA apparatus -- which had a complement of 15,000 employees for a number of years -- has increased 20 percent under President Reagan. Expenditures on maintaining the various intelligence services are now over $15 billion. Even politicians in elected posts are powerless against the huge special services apparatus. Should somebody even criticize the CIA, immediately that department mounts a campaign to discredit him. Blackmail and various kinds of political manipulations are set in motion. This is a very dangerous phenomenon. What is more, whereas other U.S. presidents in the past have somewhat dissociated themselves from particular subversive actions by the CIA in the international arena, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and direct incursions into other people's territory, Reagan is openly promoting all this and talking about it in public. This is an aggressive and very dangerous line of behavior.

'AGGRESSIVE NATURE' OF AIR FORCE TRAINING DECRIED

PM221143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Second in a series of Lieutenant Colonel S. Zenin articles:] "U.S. Air Force -- Tool of Aggression: Part 2. Combat Training"]

[Text] Warplanes with Soviet (?!) identification marks appear above the Nellis U.S. Air Base (Nevada).

Aircraft with U.S. Air Force identification marks rush to head them off. An air battle commences... Not a real one, but a training battle. The French weekly LE POINT reported on one of these tactical exercises. It reported it under the provacative headline "Bring Down the MIG'S!" Similar militarist "rehearsals" under the "Red Flag" program are held "almost every day." Many thousands of American airmen have already taken part in them.

LE POINT described various aspects of the highly unusual program for training U.S. Air Force air crew. There are four "aggressor" squadrons: two at the Nellis Air Base, one (the 26th) at the Clark Field Air Base in the Philippines, and another (the 527th) at Alconbury Air Base in Britain. They, so to speak, graphically imitate the "Reds" and are used to prepare air crews for combat against Soviet aircraft not just purely professionally but also psychologically. For instance, the emblem of the 527th Tactical Fighter Wing is a brown bear on the background of a read star within the circle of an electronic sight. Such "naturalism," the Pentagon bleieves, should excite an "aggresive instinct" in American pilots and inculcate in them a certain perception of the "Russian pilot."

There is yet another training program called Checkered Flag. Its aim is to familiarize Air Force personnel with the various regions of the world which the White House has arbitrarily declared to be spheres of U.S. "vital interests" and to train them for possible combat operations in regions with different climatic and other conditions. Holding exercises within this program, according to U.S. General Mathis, "will help the Tactical Air Force command to deploy its forces in any region of the globe within 3 days of takeoff -- which must go unnoticed." As we can see, this program provides mainly for training air crew for punitive operations aimed at supporting reactionary regimes which Washington deems suitable and suppressing national liberation movements.

The combat training of the U.S. tactical air force is subordinated to the chief goal of gaining air superiority. Reporting on this, the AIR FORCE MAGAZINE wrote that it presupposes the elaboration of a wide range of tasks aimed at increasing the readiness of individual crews, subunits, and units for combat operations in the most diverse conditions. In particular, it involves studying methods for the combat application of the latest types of weapons, especially guided missiles with laser and television control systems, and also carrying out airborne reconnaissance, transferring aircraft to remote theaters of military operations, and conducting joint operations with ground and naval forces, providing them with immediate air support, especially during the dropping of airborne forces and the seizure and holding of bridgeheads. As the MILITARY REVIEW stressed, "the U.S. Army can only beat the enemy if there is superiority in the air."

The basis of Air Force combat operations for gaining air superiority in contemporary conditions, the aforementioned journal reported, consists of two types of operations: offensive air operations conducted by the Air Force jointly with other branches of the Armed Forces, and defensive air operations carried out by the Air Force and air defense ground facilities calling on other branches of the Armed Forces. The "air-land battle" doctrine, expounded in Field Service Regulation FM 100-5, stresses that "the desired dominating position is air superiority." And the significance of "air superiority" is considered to be gained if the Air Force, whether in peace or wartime, is capable of exerting a definite influence on other states. Superiority in the air is gained and held by the correct use of air potential and is utilized in the interests of the state thanks to the resultant opportunity to exert constant influence on the actions and policy of another state in peace or wartime."

It cannot be ignored that these guidelines openly stress the aggressive nature of U.S. Air Force peacetime training and operations.

The training programs take account of the experience of the British air force operations in the colonial war against Argentina for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the Israeli air force operations in the aggressive wars against the Arab peoples. As well as flying in the most varied meteorological conditions by day and night, during combat training tactical aircraft also rehearse methods of low-level skip bombing from altitudes of 30-50 meters, toss bombing, and dive bombing.

Their scale, duration, and offensive character constitute a new feature of air force exercises.

Let us recall the Bright Star exercises held by the United States in conjunction with Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, and Oman in the Near East region. These exercises involve B-52 strategic bombers, F-111 and F-16 fighter-bombers, AWACS system aircraft, military transport planes to ferry troops and hardware, and also nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. For these militarist games, last held in July-August 1983, B-52 strategic bombers used in flight refueling all the way to complete the flight from North Dakota to Egypt's western desert without landing. On entering Egyptian airspace, the crews of these planes used low-level flying and ECM tactics against Egyptian fighters representing "probably enemy" fighters. Having dropped their lethal load in the target region, the bombers returned to their U.S. base.

In the Bright Star exercises, as indeed in many others, the combat training plan for the B-52 strategic bombers and the F-111 and F-16 fighter-bombers primarily envisages rehearsing "breaking through an air defense zone at low level and delivering weapons to the targets." U.S. air forces take an active part in South Korean troop manuevers too and in the American-Honduran maneuvers codenamed Big Pine. Air operations techniques for aggressive wars are rehearsed in these and other militarist actions. This is also confirmed by the annual Global Shield exercises, in which Strategic Air Command forces take part.

It is necessary to stress that all these measures to improve Air Force combat training are being rehearsed in the light of the "air-land battle" doctrine. But this no longer satisfies the Pentagon strategists. They are already developing "ideas for the future" in the "air-land-2000 doctrine" being created for the initial period of the 21st century.

According to the leaders of TRADOC (the command for combat training and doctrine development in Fort Monto, Virginia), "air-land-2000" is a "wide-scale" and "unprecedented" attempt to prepare for wars of the future. "Fighting will embrace the airspace and extend more than 300 km into enemy dispositions." This once again stresses the falseness of statements by the U.S. military-political leadership on the defensive nature of American strategy. This is an aggressive, offensive strategy.

As we can see, U.S. Air Force combat training is aimed at constantly preparing the Air Force for aggressive nuclear missile war against the socialist community states and against peoples waging national liberation struggles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS MEET IN TBILISI

LD222335 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Tbilisi November 22 TASS - "No types of Weapons can give guarantees of security and invulnerability to their developers. The only reliable way to ensure the peoples' security is to eliminate, destroy nuclear and other types of weapons" is the unamimous opinion which the participants in a meeting of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat and the Federation of American Scientists have arrived at. The meeting was held in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, today.

It was pointed out at the meeting, in particular, that the development of anti-missile space systems and the militarisation of outer space markedly enhance the danger of a first, preemptive strike and raise a probability of erroneous decisions in a crisis situation. Huge funds which will be spent on their creation and the scientific and technical resources in this field must be used for large-scale international and national programmes of peaceful designation and promote the solution of acute economic, raw-material, ecological and other global problems. The participants in the meeting declared for the earliest prohibition of the creation of space-based anti-missile systems through mutually acceptable and equal agreements between the USA and the USSR.

Frank Von Hippel, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the meeting is of immense importance since it shows that the scientists of the two countries can reach agreements on these most acute questions of our time. It is also important that the two governments and politicians will receive the same information from scientists on the matter under discussion.

"I fully agree with Professor Von Hippel", said Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Committee. "Today we stand at an important crossroads: either to continue the arms race or to come to terms on arms limitation and on nuclear disarmament. Common sense prompts that the latter way is the only acceptable one. The meeting has shown that we agree with each other practically in all matters -- technical and political. Therefore it is very important that such agreements of scientists be followed by corresponding political decisions of governments."

Velikhov Speech Noted

LD221846 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Tbilisi November 22 TASS -- "Instead of striving to reach an agreement, to continue talks with the Soviet Union, the U.S. Administration is speeding up the process of the development of new types of armaments, the process of militarization", said Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat.

He spoke today at a session of the Committee of Soviet Scientists, which opened in Tbilisi (capital of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic). "Socialist countries will always be on guard of their security and will not permit the development of events to promote any kind of U.S. superiority in the sphere of armaments", he stressed.

Soviet scientists, the same as most scientists in the world, are sure that the intensification of the arms race and the aggravation of international tension are dangerous and can bring about the irreversible consequences. They fully share the views expressed in the statement of Yuriy Andropov, which contains a comprehensive analysis of the international situation, Ye. Velikhov pointed out.

Within the framework of the session, a meeting will be held with leaders of the Federation of American Scientists headed by its chairman Frank Von Hippel, who is staying in the Soviet Union.

KENNEDY 'OVAL OFFICE' DEBATE OVER CUBA PORTRAYED

PM221640 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Nov 83 pp 9-10

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy feature under the rubric "Column and Continuation": "Black Saturday"]

[Text] Exactly 20 years ago, on 22 November 1963, the American people, and after them the other peoples of the globe, were shaken to learn of the tragic death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. At 1230 hours John Kennedy, who was in an open Cadillac moving slowly along Elm Street, one of the main arteries of the city of Dallas, was fatally wounded in the neck and head. Jacqueline Kennedy, leaning over her husband, exclaimed in horror: "Oh no, no!" But an hour later the 35th president of the United States was dead.

The assassination of John Kennedy was no accident. As was said at the president's graveside, "fanaticism, hatred, prejudice, and arrogance combined in a single whole in that terrible moment to destroy John Kennedy." Kennedy himself knew of that hatred, and had even to some extent had a presentiment that his end was near.

On the morning of 22 November, on the very day of the assassination, the president had a remarkable conversation with people close to him. He said: "If anyone really wanted to shoot the president of the United States, it would not be a very difficult job. All he would have to do would be to climb a high building and have a telescopic rifle, and nobody could do anything to prevent an attempt..." But he went to Dallas to meet the bullets fired from a rifle with optical sights by Lee H. Oswald and the dark forces behind him.

The shots in Dallas were only the denouement of a drama which began long before. The culmination of that drama took place a year before the catastrophe. That was the time of the bitterest clash of forces on the U.S. political Olympus in the entire postwar period. I refer to the Caribbean crisis, when all mankind was brought to the brink of thermonuclear war.

Much of what happened then is recalled by the present crisis. The provocation against the Soviet Union involving the South Korean plane which flew from the United States and intruded into the USSR's airspace; the adventurism of the Pentagon and right-wing forces in the White House which are ready to take the world to the brink of nuclear war; the USSR's unchanging desire to overcome crisis and prevent catastrophe. But one thing about the Caribbean crisis was fundamentally different: At that time the United States had a president who, though by no means a "dove," was a man capable of realistically assessing the general threat of nuclear annihilation and taking a courageous decision on the need for compromise in the interests of peace. The Caribbean crisis was a lesson that mankind has no right to ever forget if he wants to survive and safeguard his own normal existence on earth. That is why, on the anniversary of John Kennedy's death, we remember specifically this significant international event in the period of his activity as U.S. president.

In resolving the problems of the Caribbean crisis the American president relied on a group of members of the government and political advisers, including: his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who played a particularly active part; Defense Secretary R. McNamara; General M. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; M. Bundy, special adviser to the president; Secretary of State D. Rusk; his deputy G. Ball; CIA Director J. McCone; L. Thompson, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; U.S. Vice President Lyndon Johnson; D. Acheson; T. Sorensen; A. Stevenson; D. Dillon; Alexis Johnson, and others. They all belonged to the crisis group of the National Security Council.

There follows below a political chronicle of the events of one day, strictly documented and based on various American and Soviet sources.

The author has chosen the dramatized form to depict one of the most dramatic events of our age. The author has sought to reproduce as accurately as possible the discussions and clashes during the notorious "Black Saturday" of 27 October 1962 in the White House. On that day John Kennedy accepted the terms offered by the Soviet Union and thus promoted a favorable solution to the Caribbean crisis.

People in the United States have different assessments of the behavior of the president, who was a relatively contradictory figure, during that crisis. Some draw a romantic picture of an "unswerving leader looking fearlessly into the Russians' eyes." Others speak of an "unstable man, dispirited, lacking confidence in himself, and ready to make any concessions." I do not think either view is right. The truth is that in the complex atmosphere of the escalating crisis John Kennedy was able to assess the situation realistically. Moreover, the president himself evolved: At the start of the crisis he was trying to operate by the traditional military-political methods, but by the end he realized that only diplomacy, only equal talks and compromise are effective. We shall see John Kennedy in this last stage of the crisis.

Dialogues in the Oval Office

President John Kennedy's Oval Office in the White House. The Kennedy brothers are disposed in armchairs in the office. Outside the window it is dusk. The table lamps cast strange shadows on the two solitary figures, who lean toward each other.

John Kennedy: I have invited you, Bobby, before the session of the National Security Council crisis groups so as to entrust you with a mission of exceptional importance. Nobody must know about it -- neither government members nor congressmen.

Robert Kennedy: I am all ears, Mr President.

John Kennedy: Now we can drop the official tone. My fate, like yours, is at stake. But that is not the point. The point is the fate of the American people, and perhaps of all mankind.

Robert Kennedy: I understand, John.

John Kennedy: Now that our U-2 has been shot down over Cuba, the situation has changed abruptly. A few days ago we thought the culmination of the crisis was behind us. I mean the moment when the Russian ships reached the quarantine line and stopped without crossing it. That sensible step gave us a chance to draw breath and look for a way to a peaceful settlement in a calmer atmosphere. But now the escalation is rapidly increasing again.

Robert Kennedy: Yes. That was an unfortunate event. But perhaps it was rash to send the plane at such a tense moment.

John Kennedy: Perhaps. But it's too late to talk about that now. They have shot down our plane over Cuba, and the pilot is dead. At any other time the Americans would swallow that. After all, the plane was shot down over the territory of a sovereign state. But now it has become the cause of a real explosion of emotions for everyone. And our brass hats are taking advantage of that.

Robert Kennedy: Yes, the generals are simply furious. The joint military staffs command is demanding the immediate bombing of bases on Cuba -- At least 500 bomb strikes. The crisis has shown that the most terrible thing there can be is to allow the military to take part in political decisions.

John Kennedy: Not only political decisions, military ones too. But these brass hats have one advantage: If we do what they want none of us will be left alive to tell them they were wrong.

Robert Kennedy: It is not only the military. Many congressmen are on their side.

John Kennedy: Many is not the word; nearly all. In any case, nearly all the ones I met with yesterday. They raised such a cry for retaliation that you would have thought it was a matter of a gunboat operation, not a risk of nuclear catastrophe.

Robert Kennedy: They are bluffing, in the firm conviction that the president will refrain from rash actions, and then they will be able to say: He showed himself incapable of a resolute policy. Clearly they all want to drive the president into a corner. When I threw it out to Taylor and Acheson that our generals are reminiscent of the military "hawks" of Jefferson's day, they were not ashamed to respond by calling me a "dove" whose place is not in government, but in a university chair. How has it happened that we find ourselves in the minority at a difficult moment? After all, these are all people you choose yourself.

John Kennedy: All, but not all! The president's power only looks mighty. Franklin Roosevelt complained repeatedly of not having enough power, particularly in critical situations. Remember how Congress -- and the whole nation -- resisted the inevitable, America's entry into the war against the Axis. It took Pearl Harbor for America to come to its senses.

Robert Kennedy: We are now threatened with Pearl Harbor in reverse. A barbarous attack on another country with no warning. Thousands, tens of thousands of Cubans will die. Russians could die too...These military men have totally lost control of themselves.

John Kennedy: Or else they are trying to take control of the president. The first advice I will give to my successor will be to keep an eye on the generals and not think that because they are military men, their opinion on military matters is worth a cent.

Robert Kennedy: Those were the last words Eisenhower said before he left the White House.

John Kennedy: Perhaps we undervalued his warning. But now, in the conditions of an acute crisis, we have seen that the military are the first to lose their heads.

Robert Kennedy: They are inclined to act according to tradition, following the models of earlier wars. although they know better than anyone what nuclear weapons are, it is they who have drawn the least conclusions about military and political strategy in the new conditions.

John Kennedy: The military have gone a little crazy; all the same they want to start a war. (The president covered his face with his hand, his hand suddenly formed a clenched fist, his eyes became tense. In a whisper.) Anything, but not that. We are on the edge of the abyss, and there is no way out... Can the world really be on the brink of catastrophe? Are we really doing everything wrong?..(Pause.) We have no choice. The Russians are right when they say we are pulling the rope two ways and tightening the knot of nuclear war more and more.

We are facing an acute dilemma: how to satisfy the Russians' legitimate demands without losing political control in the government and on Capitol Hill. The only way out is secret diplomacy. I see no other way out.

Robert Kennedy: The risk is enormous!

John Kennedy: I would say the risk is fatal for you and me if we fail. But it is better to put our own fate at stake than the fate of the American people and all mankind. So I want to ask you to summon the Soviet ambassador and make a new proposal in strict confidence.

Robert Kennedy: Summon him -- at this late hour?

John Kennedy: Yes, right now. The problem must be resolved today, or never. We do not have a day left, or even an hour.

Robert Kennedy: What must I say?

John Kennedy: You will tell the Russian ambassador: We agree to give guarantees not to invade Cuba and to respect its sovereignty and the inviolability of its borders in exchange for the withdrawal of offensive missiles from the island.

Robert Kennedy: But we already told the Russians about those guarantees in our last message.

John Kennedy: In that message we resorted to certain stipulations. Now, in strict confidentiality, from me personally, you will say: We are giving firm, reliable guarantees, and I will use all my authority to ensure that we adhere strictly to our promises.

Robert Kennedy: I am afraid that is not enough in itself. The Soviets are seeking the elimination of our nuclear missile bases near their borders. And frankly, I can understand their concern. Of course, I would not say so in public, but are our bases around the Soviet Union very different from the military base they wanted to create in Cuba, in America's soft underbelly?

John Kennedy: You are right: There is a problem here. We did not have to reckon with that when we were significantly ahead of the Russians in thermonuclear potential. But now they have practically drawn level with us and it is hard to ignore their demands, although we will oppose them to the full extent of our strength.

Robert Kennedy: In its last message the Soviet leadership demanded the liquidation of our nuclear missile installations in Turkey. Do you think we can concede on this point?

John Kennedy: I don't thing; I'm sure. It's the only way out of the crisis. The Soviet leadership will only come to agreement if we respond measure for measure, compromise for compromise. But that's not all.

Robert Kennedy: What else then?...

John Kennedy: There's another point, and I wouldn't trust anyone else with it but you. You have to tell the ambassador that the President has gone as far as he can go, and maybe even beyond that. Another step, and I and my government will fall apart. Then the ultrarightists and the Pentagon will seize power. And the whold world will have had it.

Robert Kennedy: Do you anticipate impeachment?

John Kennedy: Anything. Passions are white hot. The choice we are making is distancing us more and more from those on both sides of the barricades, and no one can say who will start shooting and when...

Robert Kennedy: They may use Lyndon. Many of them consider him their man.

John Kennedy: Johnson and I have often disagreed, you know. But I don't think that's it. They will find a stronger man... Now I've told you everything. You can put on the light and let in that pack...

Robert Kennedy: (gets up) There are some pretty good guys in that pack: McNamara, Sorensen, Thompson, Stevenson...

John Kennedy: (smiles) You can find one or two sensible dogs in any pack. But when they're all together they're a pack all the same.

Robert Kennedy leaves the room. The members of the National Security Council crisis group enter the Oval Office.

John Kennedy: Gentlemen. I have asked you all to come here today at this late hour to discuss the new situation that has arisen as a result of the destruction of the U-2 aircraft. I have already expressed my opinion: The installation of Russian missiles in Cuba is an attempt to radically change the balance of power and the status quo.

I firmly believe that the missiles have to be removed. But by what means and at what price? This is the Question.

From previous discussion three possible solutions have emerged. First: Do nothing. But everyone rejects this. It's out of the question. Second: an air attack. Third: a continuing blockade. I want you all to voice your opinion once more in the new situation. I want to stress that I favor action. We have to show the Soviet Union that we take a serious view of the situation and will act very decisively. But, at the same time, we must still be able to maneuver. Moreover, we must also give the Russians room to maneuver. Nuclear powers have no right to try to push one another into a corner from which there is only one escape route -- nuclear conflict.

McNamara: I am for a continuing blockade. The U-2 has not changed the basic approach. This approach accords with our position as leader of the free world.

General Taylor: Mr President. The main command joint staff has already brought to your notice its belief that a blockade is too weak as a measure. Four days before the U-2 was shot down we were proposing an attack on the base from which the aircraft was shot down and other bases as well. Frankly, Mr President, the order not to attack shocked the Pentagon. It was the most difficult day in our Armed Forces' life.

John Kennedy: Events, however, have confirmed that we were right. What would have happened if we had agreed straight away to a bombing strike; where would the world be now?

General Taylor: But now it is time to act, because it is our last chance to destroy these missiles. Otherwise they will be installed and will operate against us.

Gilpatrick: We are not making the choice between limited and unlimited forms of military action. After all, a blockade, or, as we tactfully call it, quarantine, is military action as well, and most of us believe that it is better to start with the limited form.

Acheson: These measures are hopelessly out of date. You have to know the Russians. As soon as we start to fall back, they will charge into the attack, biting off chunk after chunk, without even bothering to chew them properly. The only thing they understand is force. The harsh lesson in connection with the U-2 should have sobered us up once and for all. An air attack is the minimum. It is the first step we should take.

John Kennedy: It is not the first step which is the most important. It is important for both sides not to escalate in the direction of a fourth and fifth step. Otherwise there'll be no one around to take the sixth step.

Acheson: That's what I'm saying, Mr President. We have to take the first step, and then the Russians will not be able to site their bases in Cuba and take the second step on the path of escalation.

Thompson: You don't know the Russians, Dean. They are not the kind of people you can use force against. Remember Hitler with his blitzkrieg plan. In the first months it appeared that he had achieved his goal and the colossus with feet of clay was about to collapse. And then what happened? These people are slow to make up their minds, but they act quickly. And I can assure you that they act bravely and decisively.

Acheson: They fed you too well in Moscow, Llewelyn!

Thompson: I get fed pretty well here too, in the White House, Dean...But I try there, and here too, not to lose my common sense.

Acheson: The Russians have directly challenged the United States. We are involved in a battle of wills between the leaderships of the two countries. And the sooner we decide the better.

General Taylor: I fully agree with Dean Acheson. They call me a "hawk." But I would go farther than that: I am a double "hawk," through and through.

McCone: I'm also in favor of an air attack.

Dillon: I don't see any other way.

General Taylor: It's now or never. Sunday should be the day for the decisive attack and the decision should be taken now, since we need enough time to prepare. Many of us believe that we should not shrink from a nuclear strike if necessary.

McNamara: A nuclear strike against bases in Cuba?! But that's nuclear war!!

Acheson: You have to take a sober view of war. There have always been wars. They have become more and more terrible. And there have always been people scared of this.

McNamara: But this is a new war with monstrous consequences!

General Taylor: Every war has been a new war. Some 10 million people were killed in World War I, and 50 million died in World War II. Before no one had every imagined wars with such losses. In the next war, if there is one, twice as many, well, three times as many will die. The secretary of war must take a sober view of war, as a business, and not play the dove [vysizhivat golubinyye yaytsa].

McNamara: It's even worse not to think at all and wear a brass hat instead of a head. There are no cowards here and there are no "doves" either, General Taylor; there are sober-minded politicians and adventurists.

John Kennedy: Let's have some order, please. All these polemics are out of place. We are simply not considering the fourth option. Especially for you, Acheson and Taylor, I will repeat what I said at the United Nations, and it was not propaganda. Nuclear war would have horrifying consequences now. In the future it would be even more horrific as military means of destruction build up. We must all remember that it could mean that one day our planet would become uninhabitable. Every man, woman and child is living beneath the Damoclean sword of thermonuclear war.

The chances of winning a war are fifty-fifty. In other words, there is no real chance.

Sorensen: Sometimes it seems to me that Taylor is acting as the hand of Providence.

General Taylor: What the hell do you mean by that, Ted?

Sorensen: I mean this: If you assume for a moment that Providence wants to turn our earth into a flaming star and sees man as the means of accomplishing this, then Taylor is furthering the plan.

Bundy: Ha! Taylor and Acheson -- the two hands of fate! That's a laugh...

John Kennedy: Gentlemen! I realize that it's late and you're tired...But let's keep this a businesslike discussion.

General Taylor: The consequences of war are not as terrible as Sorensen makes out. Of course, if it breaks out it'll be horrible. At least one-fourth of all Americans will die. But the nation will remain. And we will be finally rid of the Damoclean sword which, as the President rightly said, is hanging over Americans and over all the people in the world.

Sorensen: You really are a monster, my dear Taylor, although you yourself probably don't realize it. Do you not realize that there won't be any victory in a nuclear war, that it will be a cruel defeat for both sides?

General Taylor: Mr President! Do you think we can educate soldiers and officers on ideas like these? That they will go into battle in the firm knowledge that they are doomed? Or should we instill hope into them -- not just a legitimate revenge, but a difficult yet possible victory?

John Kennedy: I believe that army education has specific tasks to perform. We are not discussing that here. But in politics we cannot proceed on the basis of self-deception. Otherwise we really will bring about a suicidal war.

General Taylor: I also want peace, believe me, Mr President. But peace is won by the one who least fears war.

John Kennedy: You think, general, that the Russians fear war less and are more prepared to wage war than us?

General Taylor: I'm sure of it, Mr President. They lost 20 or over 30 million people in the last war. They are used to ordeals. They are not frightened of losing two or three times as many. So they are prepared -- I wouldn't say for nuclear war, but for the risk of war.

Thompson: That's horrific! You don't understand an opponent that way! How do you expect to have dealings with him if everything is based on such a false foundation? The last war was a terrible tragedy for the Russians, for every family and basically for every adult and child who experienced the war. Americans simply cannot imagine anything like that feeling. Therefore the Russians yearn only for peace. They will accept any material adversity as long as there is no war.

John Kennedy: I am more inclined to believe Thompson than you, Taylor.

Acheson: But we are not talking about war. An air attack is still not war. It is only a military action.

John Kennedy: Mr Acheson! I do not wish to proceed that way. I do not want it to be our Pearl Harbor.

Acheson: Mr President, we have already heard these words from your brother. I told him and I am ready to say it again here: We must analyze the problem and not yield to emotions and sentiments. We bear an historic responsibility to our country.

Sorensen: And to the whole world.

Bundy: We should think primarily about America. Our authority comes from the American voters, not from the world community.

Sorensen: But we live in the world community.

Stevenson: But the main thing is that we are making a decision for everyone, for all mankind. Just think about the paradoxical nature of our situation. Two dozen people here, in Washington, and approximately the same number in Moscow are deciding the fate of all the people in the world. And we cannot even ask them their opinion or their will even though -- whatever one may say -- their will is clear: There is no goal in the world worth nuclear catastrophe.

Acheson: These are empty abstractions. What do they have to do with the reaction to the death of a U.S. pilot and the loss of a U-2?

Sorensen: Now it is you, Dean, who are grasping the lever of emotions... But even that is not the main thing. Our actions, whatever we do, will not go unanswered and we must think about a response to the Russians' response.

Bundy: The U-2 has altered the situation and I am now in favor of tough decisions.

Sorensen: Dear Bundy! I must say that I am struck by the way that you change your position so quickly. First you advocated an air attack, then a blockade; then you advised doing nothing at all since that could have an acute effect on the situation in Europe and cause a new Berlin crisis. And finally you are now ready to join the group that advocates a bomb attack.

Bundy: I am not changing -- it is the situation that is changing. We are operating under conditions of an escalation which is snowballing and it would be stupid to cling to outmoded opinions. I now prefer vigorous actions, since they contain the element of surprise and present everyone with a fait accompli.

Rusk: Ultimately we are dealing with a complex problem, and it is not easy to find a simple solution.

Sorensen: I must say, Dean, that the solutions proposed by you were also far from simple. You advocated both a bombing strike and a boycott. And then you preferred to say nothing at the meetings or to stay away from them completely.

Lyndon Johnson: At one of the meetings Robert said, and said rightly, that it is now a question of an event so important that no single decision can be absolutely correct and that people are entitled to have their own opinion and to speak for or against particular proposals.

John Kennedy: Yes. And what is the vice president's opinion?

Lyndon Johnson: I am afraid that I can add little to what has already been said here. It seems to me that much of what Acheson has said is well founded, although one cannot refute all the arguments put forward by McNamara and Sorensen. I am disturbed by the fact that many people both inside and outside Congress believe that we are taking a retrograde step. I am afraid that our administration's popularity is falling as the crisis develops.

John Kennedy: But nevertheless, what is your suggestion, Lyndon?

Lyndon Johnson: Mr President, I would ask you to give me time to weigh up all the circumstances once more.

Bundy: (in a loud whisper) as usual he is washing his hands of it.

Lyndon Johnson: (hearing the retort) That is perhaps no worse than saying one thing today and saying the complete opposite tomorrow.

Bundy: You are probably right, Mr Vice President. But it is better to have a position, albeit a mobile one, than to have none at all.

John Kennedy: Let us return to the essence of the matter. Ultimately democracy presupposes not only voting for or against but also the right of abstention. (They all smile.)

Alexis Johnson: I favor firm actions. We are entitled to do this since our position corresponds to the Monroe Doctrine.

John Kennedy: The Monroe Doctrine! Good God, what does that mean, what relation does that have to international law?

Stevenson: Absolutely none, Mr President. This doctrine only characterizes relations between countries within the framework of our continent. Furthermore, it is hopelessly outdated.

I favor a boycott and a swift statement to the effect that we agree to talks. I believe that McNamara is right. We must pay the price required and the withdrawal of the missiles from Cuba is worth it. That price is not only the guarantee of Cuba's sovereignty but also the removal of our missiles in Turkey. I would go further -- even the evacuation of our base in Cuba.

Acheson: This man is prepared to give everything away. Perhaps you will give your hat away at the same time, Mr Stevenson? After all, on the whole it is worth less than Guantanamo.

General Taylor: There, indeed, is a "dove" of the highest class!

John Kennedy: Even if we do have to concede that, we must not begin with such extreme concessions. That will be too great a success for our partners. Furthermore, I am firmly opposed to giving up the base in Cuba. That would be no longer defeat but capitulation. But even though I personally am by no means in full agreement with Stevenson's recommendations, I believe that it would be very courageous on his part to openly make such a statement...(thoughtfully) I still have to explain to the American people why we did not act promptly against the installation of strategic missiles on the island, why we did not act sooner.

Sorensen: I am sorry, Mr President, but it will be necessary to give an explanation not only to those pressuring us from the right. The administration's position is being criticized from two sides. And whereas one side is demanding more vigorous and even military actions, the other -- and there are quite a lot of them too -- are profoundly convinced that the entire conflict has been whipped up artificially, that hasty steps were taken from the very beginning instead of using the method of talks.

John Kennedy: What do you mean?

Sorensen: I repeat, Mr President, it is not a matter of my opinion -- I merely expressed it. It is the opinion not just of the voters but also of some quite prominent people. They are saying that that the conflict was created not by the missiles themselves but by our inadequate reaction. People are asking: How in the end can we install missiles near the Soviet Union's borders, and yet they cannot install them near our borders? The president, people are also saying, should discuss this question calmly with the Russians via the conventional diplomatic procedure without public saber-rattling.

Bundy: Now he is talking to us in the language of our liberal eggheads.

Sorensen: No, I do not just have in mind our scientific community, my dear opponent. Such views are expressed by many figures in Europe, too, including in NATO.

Acheson: We must not involve NATO in this. We have enough discord in our own ranks.

Ball: But we cannot ignore our allies' possible reaction. They are extremely worried by the fact that decisions of such importance are being taken behind their backs.

Bundy: And are you recommending that we invite them here to the Oval Office? Will that not be cramped?

Ball: I am merely recommending that their stance be taken into account.

Robert Kennedy enters.

Sorensen: Bob, we needed you here, where did you get to at such a moment, for God's sake?

Acheson: I am afraid that he has been engaged on real business.

Robert Kennedy: This time Dean is right. As someone once said, good judgment is usually usually the result of experience. And experience is often the result of poor judgment.

Well, gentlemen, I have been meeting the Soviet ambassador. I again set out to him the President's position and our firm determination to prevent the deployment of the missiles. I also repeated our guarantees to respect Cuba's sovereignty.

Rusk: And what did the Russians say? They rejected the agreement, of course? Did they put forward new demands?

Robert Kennedy: No. I must solemnly report to the President and the National Security Council that an agreement has been reached. Tomorrow, Sunday, the Russians will issue an offical statement. The missile crisis has been resolved favorably. (All the members of the group apart from John Kennedy are thunderstruck.)

Sorensen: This is truly unexpected and glorious news.

Rusk: But perhaps the Russians have some secret demands?

General Taylor: This is too good to be true. There really must be some secret behind this.

Robert Kennedy: The secret is simple: Both sides realized that military methods are fraught with unprecedented danger for the two peoples and for the whole world. Both we and the Russians are imbued with the resolve to get out of the crisis by diplomatic means. And, as you can see, we have succeeded.

John Kennedy: Gentlemen, allow me to congratulate you on the results achieved. Regardless of who held what stance, our group has been an extremely effective instrument for resolving a problem of a complexity that our country has not encountered before.

Our disputes are at an end, the decision has been made -- and believe me, the best of the possible decisions, We have won peace and eliminated the threat on our borders. It is good that the Russians have won peace too. Because if they had won war, it would have been our war too. As for Cuba, it can hardly be considered a real danger to America.

I want to say one thing more. Nuclear might has its limits. It cannot be used even in regional crises, it cannot be used to intimidate even small powers. you cannot hit anyone with that stick without hitting yourself. This is the lessons of the missile crisis we have gone through. Allow me to wish you a restful night, gentlement!

Sorensen: Thank you, Mr Presieent, it will be my first restful night in recent weeks.

McNamara: I will make no secret of it: This evening I was wondering how many more sunsets it would be granted to me to see.

General Taylor (to Acheson): This is all very well, but I am afraid my generals will say after all this that this is the end of us, and they will want to go on strike.

Acheson: I am afraid they will not be the ones to benefit from the strike...

Everyone leaves, except the Kennedy brothers.

John Kennedy: Well?

Robert Kennedy: I told the ambassador bluntly, and perhaps even too emotionally: The president believes that if the present situation goes on any longer, the military could throw him out and seize power.

I said: The United States firmly guarantees not to invade Cuba and to respect its sovereignty. Then the ambassador asked me about the fate of the Turkish missiles. I replied that the president gives a guarantee that the missiles and nuclear warheads will be removed in 4-5 months (Footnote) (John Kennedy was true to his word. He gave the order on 29 October 1962 to remove the American missiles and nuclear warheads from Turkey by April 1963, even if it was necessary to shoot to destroy the missiles on the spot. NATO consent was subsequently obtained for this, and on 25 April 1963 McNamara reported to the president that the last missile had been destroyed in Turkey and the last warhead was being removed.)

The ambassador was apparently prepared for such a proposal and assured me that the Soviet leadership will agree.

John Kennedy: So diplomacy proved an effective means at the moment of nuclear crisis. Bobby, what do you think the Americans will say about their president after this?

Robert Kennedy: Anything but the truth. Some will see a "hawk," others a "dove." And perhaps only I will know that the president acted like a true leader at this tragic moment!

John Kennedy: Thanks, brother. I thank God that I have you at the difficult hour, Bobby (shakes his hand firmly, and for some time they are silent, filled with emotion).

Robert Kennedy: I congratulate you, John, on a happy end to 13 days of nuclear fever and the end of Black Saturday. Tomorrow all the Americans, all the Russians, and all people in the world can celebrate a Golden Sunday.

John Kennedy: Yes. And today I am going to the theater, like Lincoln, and I hope his fate does not visit me there...

CORRECTION TO ZAGLADIN 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW'----

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Grenada Shows U.S. Policy's 'Repulsive Nature'" published in the 17 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 8:

First paragraph, line four reads: ..."President R. Reagan's speeches about a 'crusade'"... supplying dropped word "speeches."

PRC PARTY LEADER HU YAOBANG ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD230716 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 23 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived in Japan today for an official visit. During his stay in the country he will hold talks with the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, on questions of the international situation and bilateral relations.

Hu Yaobang is accompanied on his trip by China's Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian.

PRC FRIENDSHIP TOUR GROUP VISITS UZBEK SSR

Sees Collective Farm

OW230221 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The tour group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association continued its tour in the Soviet Union. On 20 November the Chinese guests visited the Red Uzbekistan Collective Farm, which is not too far from Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR.

Red Uzbekistan greeted the guests traditionally with music of its particular nationality. At the central square, the members of the collective farm offered Uzbek bread to the guests as a symbol of friendship and goodwill. Sipping tea in the office of the collective farm, the Chinese guests were informed of the farm's economic situation and the life of various families there.

(Kasatov), director of Red Uzbekistan collective farm, said: Our collective farm was built in 1930. We grow primarily vegetables and fruits and have about 4,500 members. In addition, we also produce meat, milk, and silk for the state.

The Chinese guests of the tour group highly praised the farm's outstanding achievements and its profound friendship toward the Chinese people.

Head of the Chinese tour group Comrade Liang Shufen, vice governor of the Hubei Provincial People's Government and deputy director of the Hubei chapter of the China-USSR Friendship Association, said:

[Begin Shufen recording] We, the members of the tour group, are extremely happy to have the opportunity to visit this collective farm. We have been given a rousing welcome by our friends and comrades at the farm. We would like to wholeheartedly thank them for their warm hospitality. First, allow me to convey the friendship of the Chinese people toward the Soviet people and the sentiments of the broad masses of working people in China toward the comrades of this farm. We have already heard about the remarkable achievements of this collective farm in various fields. We hope the comrades from this farm win even greater achievements in production and lead an even better life.

We fully realize that the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people is of great benefit not only to the peoples of the two nations, but also to maintaining peace in Asia and in the world. We understand the importance of maintaining peace.

On this trip, we have brought our friendship and goodwill to the Soviet Union. We have visited Moscow and Leningrad; today, we have come to Tashkent. Everywhere we go, we have felt the Soviet people's friendship toward the Chinese people. [end recording]

Tours Tashkent

OW230205 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A group from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association continued its tour of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, on 21 November.

The group visited the Tashkent farm machinery plant, one of two plants producing cotton gins in the world. Highly efficient cotton gins produced by this plant have received favorable comments from cotton growers in Bulgaria, Greece, Mozambique, and other countries.

The Chinese guests also visited the (?Palace of Young Pioneers) in Uzbekistan. Uzbek Minister of Culture Rakhimbabayeva received the Chinese guests and briefed them on the republic's achievements in the cultural field. The Uzbek Society for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries also received the Chinese tour group that evening.

The Chinese guests will visit Azerbaijan from 22 to 24 November.

PRC CONDEMNS 'ABSURD' U.S. RESOLUTION ON TAIWAN

LD222101 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing November 22 TASS -- The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reports that the Government of the PRC, in a note to the U.S. Government, has expressed a protest in connection with the so-called "resolution on the future of Taiwan" passed by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is asserted in the resolution, as the note points out, that the future of Taiwan should be solved in a way "acceptable to the people of Taiwan and in accordance with the laws adopted by the U.S. Congress." That action by the U.S. Senate committee constitutes a deliberate encroachment upon the sovereignty of China and an overt interference in its internal affairs.

Taiwan, the note goes on, is an integral part of the territory of China, and no foreign state has a right to interfere in the question of its reunification with the motherland. Unceremonious pronouncements about the future of part of Chinese territory and even the passage of a "resolution" on Taiwan constitute a flagrant violation of the universally recognised norms of international relations and a manifestation of hegemonism. The "resolution" virtually is aimed at perpetuating the separation of Taiwan from China under the signboard of "self-determination" of Taiwanese population. Still more absurd is the assertion that the question of Taiwan should be solved in the spirit of the laws adopted by the U.S. Congress.

Commenting on the PRC Government's note, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO points out that the aim of statements on Taiwan's "independence" is to separate Taiwan from China for ever and to turn it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the USA. RENMIN RIBAO points out the U.S. Government's responsibility for such attitude.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

PM221441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, which had stopped over in Moscow, left for Pyongyang 20 November. The delegation had attended the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

USSR-DPRK TRADE DOUBLED IN LAST DECADE

SK230056 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] PRAVDA reporters, who have been in the DPRK, writes that the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has doubled in the past 10 years.

During the postwar period, tens of large industrial enterprises have been built in the republic with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. The enterprises produce 63 percent of the total amount of electricity, half of the petroleum products, and 42 percent of the iron ore in the DPRK.

'LONGING' FOR 'IMPERIAL PAST' MARKS JAPAN REPORT

LD222004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Japanese press has published a report on Japan's foreign policy prepared by the Society for Comprehensive Research Into Topical Problems. The report, presented by the society to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, contains an appeal for the renunciation of military alliance with the United States, and for a move away from the course of transforming Japan into a major military power. At the microphone is political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio Vladimir Tsvetov, with a news commentary:

[Tsvetov] The society that prepared the report is made up of eminent scientists, and trade union and public figures. The authors of the report base their conclusions on the following political realities: Military alliance with the United States is facilitating the transformation of Japan into a forward base for American aggressive strategy in the Far East; the so-called security treaty between Japan and the United States does not in fact bring security to Japan but the danger of being the target for a retaliatory strike should the American military take aggressive action from Japanese territory. That is a possible consequence of the Japanese-American military alliance in the future. But there is an existing result of the alliance -- tangible U.S. control over Japan's foreign and military policy. The authors of the report cannot, of course, brush aside such a fact. In fact, Japan's renunciation of developing truly good-neighborly relations with the USSR is unnatural from the point of view of Japanese national interests. But such a renunciation is part of the very essence of the Japanese-American military alliance. U.S. control of Japan's military policy stems from the fact that the United States, by using the mechanism of the military alliance, is in a position to force Japan into participating in combat operations in Pacific Ocean maritime communication lines along with South Korea.

The current visit by American President Reagan to Tokyo and Seoul sought to strengthen the military links not just between the United States and Japan and South Korea, but also between Tokyo and Seoul themselves. The authors of the report criticize the Japanese Government's aim to turn the country into a mighty military power emerging from increasingly frequent statements by government leaders about Japan's insufficient ability to defend Japanese vessels in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. Of course, there is no mention in these statements of the Great East Asian Prosperity Sphere under which Imperial Japan waged war in Asia. But a longing for the imperial past shows through clearly in these statements. The authors of the report are definitely worried by the policy of the present Japanese Cabinet. An increase in attempts to renounce the articles of the Constitution that ban Japan from possessing an army and waging war, to reject restrictions on military expenditure of 1 percent of the gross national product is linked with the name of Prime Minister Nakasone. The logical consequence of Nakasone's political course is the pronouncement by Japanese generals of the permissibility of Japan possessing nuclear weapons. The report of the Society for Comprehensive Research Into Topical Problems is written by scientific, unemotional public servants. However, the report considers, one involuntarily hears the emotional slogans of the anti-war movement in which two out of every three Japanese now takes part.

'DISILLUSIONED' AFGHAN REFUGEES BACK FROM IRAN

PM221159 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin report: "Returned to Their Homeland"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, another 35 Afghan families have returned to their homeland via the Eslam Gal'eh border crossing. After yielding to counterrevolutionary propaganda, they left their native Kuhestan district in Herat Province and now, having experienced in full the "charms" of emigration, are bitterly disillusioned with their rash decision.

At the district administration center, representatives of party and state bodies, officers and men of the border troops, and local inhabitants greeted their compatriots. A meeting was held to mark their return. The former refugees described the terrible conditions in which Afghan citizens who have left their homeland live in special camps on Iranian territory. They are subjected to every possible humiliation and forced to work from monrning to everning for a pittance, or else have no work at all. Many die of hunger and disease.

Having returned home, the citizens declared their determination to make a worthy contribution to building a new life in their native villages.

U.S. PROMOTES 'FRUITLESS' UN DISCUSSION ON DRA

LD230302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1740 GMT 22 Nov 83

[From the "International Diary" program with Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from New York, another attempt has been made at the UN General Assembly session to involve that international forum in a discussion of the so-called Afghan question. This deliberately fruitless and harmful discussion was inspired by the United States and its closest allies -- that is, those countries that continue to conduct undeclared war against the Afghan people. This circumstance alone clearly shows by what considerations Washington and its minions are influenced in pressing for an examination of the notorious Afghan question against the will of the lawful Government of Democratic Afghanistan and in breech of fundamental norms of international law and the UN Charter.

The Reagan administration needs an atmosphere of tension in Southwest Asia to make it more convenient to carry out its imperialist expansion there. After all, only the United States is directly responsible for the conflict situation in that region. They are the ones who are knocking together gangs of cutthroats, arming and paying them for subverison and acts of terrorism on Afghan territory. That is why it is futile for Washington and its apprentices to assume the mantle of those who care for the interests of the Afghan nation and to shed crocodile tears from the platform of the General Assembly. By involving the UN in a fruitless discussion, they are counting on frustratging a political solution of the problem and maintaining tension in the region. Meanwhile, the efforts of an international organization should be directed not at arousing passion but at furthering a genuine, constructive regulation of the situation aroung Afghanistan.

'LONG-TERM' USSR-SRV COOPERATION PACT SUMMARIZED

PM221011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Long-term Cooperation Program"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Nov -- A long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was signed here during the visit by a Soviet party-government delegation.

It says in particular: The USSR Government and the SRV Government have adopted a long-term program, proceeding from the provisions of the 3 November 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRV and guided by principled considerations on the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations expressed during the meeting between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific, and technical ties are characterized by the steady growth of their scope and the expansion of the sphere of national economic sectors embraced by them.

The technical assistance in building and reconstructing national economic projects given to the SRV by the Soviet Union grows in volume year by year. Over 200 projects have been restored, reconstructed, and built in Vietnam with help from the USSR.

In 1981-1985 the volume of technical assistance given to the SRV by the Soviet Union will more than double compared with the previous 5-year period. USSR-SRV commodity turnover is increasing fast: It is planned to approximately triple in the current 5-year plan compared with the 1976-1980 period. The role of Soviet-Vietnamese scientific and technical cooperation is growing. Cooperation has been further developed in the training of Vietnamese national cadres.

The establishment of the joint enterprise for petroleum and gas prospecting and extraction on the continental shelf of the southern SRV, strategically significant for the Vietnamese economy's development, marked an important stage in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The general plan for developing and siting the SRV's productive forces through the year 2000, which is being formulated with the participation of Soviet specialists, is intended to provide scientific grounding for the SRV's programs for economic and social development. The exchange of experience in building socialism is acquiring an increasingly broad and fruitful nature.

Proceeding from the task facing the Vietnamese people on creating the material and technical base of socialism, Vietnam's gradual transformation into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture and advanced science, technology, and culture, and the enhancement on this basis of the working people's standard of living, the sides have recognized that it is necessary to develop and deepen their mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and steadily enhance its efficiency, and for this purpose have agreed:

To step up collaboration in leading sectors of the national economy, primarily in agriculture and in the fuel and energy sectors of industry, including geological prospecting, extraction, and the processing of petroleum and gas, and the development of transport and communications;

To continue cooperation in establishing the basic sectors of machine building and metal working, the chemical industry, and the construction materials industry;

To develop ties in the training of national cadres and in the fields of culture, education, and health services, and to create necessary conditions for the accelerated development of science and technology in the SRV;

To develop export industries in the SRV with assistance from the Soviet Union, to continue work toward establishing joint enterprises as a new form of cooperation, to expand cooperation on a mutually advantageous barter basis, and to develop cooperation in the sphere of the processing of Soviet raw materials in Vietnam;

To expand commodity exchange via cooperative organizations and internal trade organizations;

To seek ways to expand commodity exchange on a long-term basis and to improve the existing forms of reciprocal trade and economic cooperation as a whole:

To take the necessary measures aimed at fuller utilization of the production potential established in the SRV and at the concentration of existing means and resources on the installation of priority projects in key sectors of the Vietnamese economy.

The sides deemed it expedient to concentrate cooperation efforts on the following priority spheres:

In the sphere of agriculture: The Soviet side will continue deliveries of agricultural machines, equipment, fuels, lubricants, and other materials, mineral fertilizers, and plant protection agents for the purpose of resolving the task of the SRV population's self-sufficiency in food products and increasing the output of goods for export. Cooperation will expand in the cultivation and processing of tropical fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other agricultural crops, and in the establishment of hevea plantations and the production of natural rubber, taking into account the requirements of the USSR national economy for the above-mentioned products.

In the fuel and energy sectors the sides will continue work on the prospecting for and extraction of petroleum and gas on the continental shelf of the souther SRV within the framework of the joint enterprise, and the construction of open-cut coal pits and coal mines and power-engineering projects in accordance with the general plan for that sector's development -- primarily the Hoa Binh hydroelectric complex, the Tri An hydroelectric power station, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, and high-voltage power transmission lines and substations.

In the metallurgy sphere cooperation will take place in the direction of establishing a modern metallurgical industry in the SRV linked to the development of the energy and raw material base necessary for this. Within the framework of this cooperation assistance will be given primarily in the design and construction of a metallurgical plant with an annual capacity of approximately 500,000 metric tons of steel (using metal scrap as its main source of raw material).

Elaboration of the technical and economic validity of the construction of a metallurgical combine with an annual capacity of 1.5 million metric tons of steel will be completed as quickly as possible in order to determine and implement the subsequent stages of the program for this sector's development on the basis of the most efficient utilization of local resources of ferriferous raw material.

In machine-building, cooperation will be directed toward the establishment of the metalworking production base necessary to satisfy the SRV's requirements. Assistance will continue to be given primarily in the reconstruction of the Hanoi engineering plant, completion of the construction of the diesel motor plant and the engineering plant in Cam Pha, and the construction of plants for the repair of trucks and construction machines and for the production of motor vehicle and tractor spare parts. The sides will also continue their cooperation in designing and constructing an industrial equipment plant, a forging and pressing equipment plant, and a plant for the production of cast and forged items.

In the chemical and petroleum-refining industry, cooperation will continue in the expansion of the extraction of apatite raw materials, the production of phosphorus fertilizers, the establishment of petroleum-refining and petrochemical capacities on the basis of domestic petroleum and gas resources, and in the manufacture of natural rubber products. The sides will continue their cooperation in the planning and construction of a cellulose production plant, a viscose fibers production plant, a nitrogen fertilizer plant, and a caustic soda plant, in combination with the development of the raw materials and energy base necessary for this.

In order to provide Vietnam's population with medical supplies the sides will cooperate in establishing the production of several types of antibiotics in the SRV.

In the sphere of transport and communications the sides will complete the construction of the Thang Long Bridge across the Red River, and will continue their cooperation in rebuilding railroads and resolving the task of increasing railroad carrying capacity -- primarily the Hanoi-Haiphone railroad, the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad, and the Hanoi railroad network -- and in installing a multichannel radio relay link between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

In the field of geological prospecting work the sides will continue their cooperation in prospecting for deposits of petroleum, gas, tin, apatites, iron ore, and other minerals.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI CONCLUDES KAMPUCHEA VISIT

Cites 'Identical' Views

LD221757 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh November 22 TASS -- Rallying of the socialist community around the Soviet Union is the chief guarantor of peace and international security in the world in the present-day tense international situation, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign affairs minister of Poland, has told a press conference for Kampuchean and foreign journalists here. He is in the People's Republic of Kampuchea on an official friendly visit.

During the talks with Kampuchea's Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen, he said, our opinions proved to be identical on all problems discussed.

Poland and Kampuchea fully back the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states and the fair stand of the Soviet Union expressed in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Poland and Kampuchea belong to a united family of peace-loving nations, they have common views on key international problems and have common foreign policy objectives, Stefan Olszowski pointed out. In implementing the tasks advanced by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people can always count on Polish aid.

On the domestic situation in Poland, the minister stressed that class enemies, incited by world imperialism, and above all the United States, were trying to reverse the historical development in Poland, undermine the fraternal alliance between the Polish and Soviet peoples and destroy the gains of socialism. We have overcome numerous difficulties. Life in Poland is now being stabilised and the living standards of the working people improved, Stefan Olszowski said. The party, the people's army and the working class have put an obstacle in the way of the machinations of counter-revolution.

Communique Issued

LD222345 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh November 22 TASS -- Kampuchea and Poland fully support the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, the important and timely proposals of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at averting the war threat and putting an end to the arms race, says a communique on the results of the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea of Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, issued here.

During the talks, says the document, the sides denounced the militaristic policy of U.S. imperialism, the Reagan administration's and NATO's plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. aggression against Grenada, and threats to Nicaragua and Cuba.

The participants in the talks stated their readiness to continue to deepen and develop relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Poland and Kampuchea for the good of the peoples of the two countries.

INDONESIA SEES 'NO NEED FOR' PACIFIC OCEAN GROUP

LD222330 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Djakarta November 22 TASS -- Indonesia has come out against the creation of the so-called Pacific Ocean community which is designed to bind the developing countries of the region and first of all members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) closely to the USA, Japan, and their capitalist partners. At the current conference in the Indonesian island of Bali on matters of economic cooperation between the countries of the Pacific Ocean area, Ali Wardhana, minister-coordinator for economics, finance, industry, and development control, firmly stated that Indonesia sees no need for the creation of such a grouping. The conference is being attended by representatives of 15 states.

CPSU'S POLYAKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

PM221435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty contacts between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a CPSU delegation of party workers led by M.I. Polyakov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Departments, visited Hungary 14-20 November and acquainted itself with experience in the party leadership of the organization of the production and supplies of food and consumer goods to the population.

The delegation was received by F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

APPOINTMENT CHANGES MADE IN POLAND SEJM SESSION

LD221633 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 22 TASS -- The two-day session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic drew to a close here today. It discussed a number of government draft laws, including the draft guidelines of the national economic plan for 1984, and adopted appropriate decisions.

The Sejm unanimously appointed General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the Defense Committee of the country.

The Sejm complied with the request of W. Jaruzelski on relieving him from the post of the minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic and expressed to him heartfelt gratitude for his work of many years at this post.

The session appointed Manfred Gorywoda to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Zbigniew Messner -- to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and General Florian Siwicki -- to the post of minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH POLISH TRADE OFFICIALS

PM221146 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, held talks on 21 November with E. Lukosz, Polish minister of the iron, steel, and engineering industry, and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade. Question of Soviet-Polish economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

CSSR, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS NOTED

LD222046 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Prague November 22 TASS -- During talks which were held here today, Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's and Bulgaria's unflinching will for the strengthening of the unity of fraternal socialist countries and further coordination of actions within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The two ministers expressed serious concern over the extremely dangerous development of the international situation as a result of the aggressive policy of the USA and its NATO allies. They emphasized the legitimacy of the decision by the Governments of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to start preparatory work for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The decision has been taken as a necessary measure to maintain the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

At the same time the sides expressed conviction that a possibility exists to remove the threat which has been created owing to the started deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The way to the removal of the threat is indicated by the Soviet initiatives which are based on the principles of parity and equal security, particularly by the proposals set out in Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA dated October 27.

The ministers stressed an urgent need to hold talks on the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Petur Mladenov condemned the USA's direct military interference in Lebanon and emphasized the need for immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories. They expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America owing to continuously growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism.

BUNDESTAG ASSENT TO MISSILES 'DUBIOUS, SINISTER'

LD231120 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov.

The Rubicon has been crossed: The West German Bundestag has adopted by the majority of votes of the government coalition parties' deputies, obedient to Washington's will and disregardful of the will of peoples, including their own, a decision giving the green light to the transformation of West German territory into a launch pad for American first-strike nulcear weapons targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The decision is sinister from the military-political viewpoint, and at least dubious in its legal aspect. It is sinister for it helps launch another, extremely dangerous step in the nuclear arms race, sharply destabilises the military situation in Europe, and makes peace more fragile. It is legally dubious because, contrary to Article 24 of the West German Constitution, it allows the government to transfer essential sovereign rights of the Federal Republic to the American President who would decide the questions of life and death of West Germans. For it is the U.S. President who will keep the key to the nuclear missiles whose use would draw a devastating retaliatory strike at West Germany. Finally, the installation of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the Rhine, Pershing-2's, runs counter to statements by Bonn officials that never again should war start on German soil.

The people on the Potomac banks are rubbing their hands with pleasure: The Washington strategists are keen on disrupting both the European and global balance of forces, hunting the spectre of military superiority over the Soviet Union, hoping with the help of nuclear blackmail, and even "limited" nuclear war, to have it capitulate and force other countries to dance to its tune.

There is rejoicing at the West German chancellor's office: The Bonn politicians from the CDU-CSU camp together with their FDP coalition partners have fulfilled the irksome assignment of their overseas patron contrary to the will of their own nation. When they were pushing through Bundestag their missile decision, allegedly in the name of "peace and freedom," thousands of anti-missile protesters were raging outside the parliament building and guardians of "peace and order" were dispersing them with water cannon, baton charges and teargas. Although three quarters of the population, including a large part of supporters of the ruling parties, as numerous public opinion polls show, reject the deployment of American missiles, Bundestag endorsed by the formal majority the decision that turns the country into a testing ground for overseas nuclear maniacs.

There is no doubt, however, that the struggle against the stationing of the American missiles, against the mad nuclear plans of the United States and NATO will go on. Millions of trade unionists, Social Democrats, communists and Greens are joining the struggle in West Germany. As to the USSR, its goodwill and its desire to come to accord should not be mistaken for a sign of weakness. As Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed, "The Soviet Union will be able to give a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at variance with deeds." In case the American missiles are fielded in Europe, the USSR will adopt effective response measures to ensure its own security and the security of its allies. These measures will be such that the Americans themselves will inevitably feel the difference between the situation that existed before the missile deployment in Western Europe and after.

PERSHING II ARRIVAL IN FRG ANTICIPATED ON 23 NOV

LD230701 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] London November 23 TASS -- The London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that components of the first nine U.S. Pershing 2 missiles, which are to be deployed in the FRG's territory, are expected to arrive in West Germany today.

The REUTER agency also reports from Bonn that U.S. Pershing 2 nuclear missiles are to arrive in West Germany today.

FRG 'GREENS' OBJECTION TO EUROMISSILES NOTED

LD222126 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 2 TASS -- The parliamentary faction of the "Greens" party has lodged an official complaint with the Federal Constitutional Court about the FRG Government in an attempt to prevent through the instrumentality of this legal agency the start of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West German territory. The stationing of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles, which is being sought by the Kohl-Genscher government, the "Greens" party's official document said, will bring about a dramatic qualitative change in the strategic military position of the FRG.

"Owing to the strategic nature of the new American weapons of mass annihilation missiles targetted against the USSR will appear in West German territory for the first time in its history," the protest of the "Greens" party said. "The siting of the strategic ballistic missiles near the state borders of another power with the possible unleashing of a war due to technical faults or human errors could lead to a dangerous destabilization of the international situation." In the opinion of the "Greens", the deployment of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles that is planned contrary to the will of the majority of the population of the FRG can be justified neither from the standpoint of ethics nor from the political standpoint.

This deployment will violate the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the FRG and the standards of international law, the document said. "The federal government is prepared contrary to Article 24 of the Fundamental Law to convey the sovereign rights of the Federal Republic ultimately to the U.S. President alone, who would be the master of the life and death of the West German population."

The "Greens"'s parliamentary faction urged the federal government to stop any preparations for the deployment of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles and to wait for the federal constitutional court ruling.

PENTAGON SAID TO FAVOR CRUISE MISSILES IN ICELAND

PM221511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by APN own correspondent Ye. Barbukho especially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Missiles for the North Atlantic"]

[Text] Reykjavik -- The attempt by the United States and NATO to involve the countries of Northern Europe, particularly Iceland, in new military preparations finds graphic confirmation in a report by an American private institute called Science Applications, specially prepared for the Pentagon. This recently declassified document, entitled "'Ground-Sea' Ground-Launched Missile System," contains a plan for deploying U.S. nuclear cruise missiles on the territory of Iceland and Scotland simultaneously.

The report's authors would also like to deploy these missiles on the territory of Denmark and Norway, but are unfortunately forced to concede that these countries' negative positions as regards nuclear weapons do not permit this.

The aim of these plans is to block the so-called "Gates of Gjuki" (the area of sea between Iceland, Greenland, and Britain) in order to prevent the movement of the Soviet Navy from the Barents Sea and the other Arctic seas in the event of a war situation emerging.

When the document became public it had the effect of a bombshell in Iceland. It turned out that nobody in the government suspected the existence of such plans. After all Iceland's NATO ally on the other side of the ocean was well aware of this country's unalterable stance -- not to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory.

The question of Iceland's attitude to the Pentagon's plan was urgently discussed 14 November in parliament. Icelandic Foreign Minister G. Hallgrimsson tried to calm public opinion in the Althing, saying that he is against the deployment of cruise missiles in Iceland, that the Icelanders should decide themselves what weapons are implemented. It is noteworthy that having dissociated himself from the U.S. plans with regard to Iceland, the minister still came out in support of Reagan's notorious "zero option" and the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe, intimidating people for the umpteenth time with the "Soviet threat."

Speaking in the debates in the Althing, People's Alliance Party Chairman S. Gestsson proposed that parliament adopt a special law banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in Iceland, expressing concern at the possibility of undesirable decisions being taken behind the country's back and to the detriment of its security interests. Revealing the situation behind the American rport prepared secretly without the Icelanders' knowledge, he noted that the Pentagon's goal was obviously to deploy the missiles first and then announce their deployment, thus presenting the Icelanders with a fait accompli.

The leaders of the government parties -- the Independence and the Progressive Parties -- did not support this proposal on the pretext that there was allegedly no disagreement between the government and the opposition on the question of the nondeployment of nuclear weapons in Iceland. Thus, U.S. and NATO supporters in Iceland confirmed that they do not want the country's nonnuclear status sealed in law.

ZAMYATIN, CHERVOV RETURN FROM NETHERLANDS

PM221147 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] L.M. Zamyatin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, a directorate chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, have returned to Moscow from The Hague. They were in the Netherlands on a working visit at the invitation of the standing commission on foreign affairs of the Second Chamber of the Estates-General.

SARKISOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS

LD221311 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 22 TASS -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Babken Sarkisov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Belgium today at the invitation of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament.

They were welcomed at Zaventem International Airport by the chairmen of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament -- the Senate and the House of Representatives, Eduard Leemans and Jean Defraigne.

SOVIET-FRENCH COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Patolichev Address

LD211532 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- The 18th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French "grand" commission has opened in Moscow under the chairmanship of the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The French delegation to the session is lad by Edith Cresson, minister of external trade and tourism of France.

Every session of the "grand" commission is an important event in Soviet-French relations, Nikolay Patolichev said in his opening address.

The Soviet Union and France, the Soviet foreign trade minister stressed, have contributed a good deal of what is new and constructive to the development of East-West dialogue. The two countries stood at the sources of detente, of the process of European cooperation. The development of Soviet-French cooperation helped to strengthen the positions of the two countries and added to their prestige on the international scene, and also became an important factor of strengthening peace in Europe and all over the world. The fundamental principles of cooperation, formalized in bilateral agreements, programs and other documents and in specific accords, have stood the test of the times.

The 18th session of the commission, Nikolay Patolichev continued, is taking place against the background of a drastically aggravated international situation. In these conditions it is becoming ever more important to take measures to lessen tension and to improve the international climate. It is these purposes that are pursued by mutually beneficial trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries, which is promoted by the activities of the "grand" commission.

Nikolay Patolichev expressed satisfaction with the fact that in 1983 the Soviet-French trade would grow anew after a slight decline in 1982. A good deal has been done in scientific and technical cooperation, which today spans virtually all the key sectors of the economy and many important scientific problems.

We stand for the further development of Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the spirit of the principles that have evolved during the past 20 years and for the consistent implementation of the provisions of bilateral documents and accords, Nikolay Patolichev emphasized. It is our principled course, he said.

Deliberations End

LD221806 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 22 Nov

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The 18th Session of the mixed Soviet-French commission ended its deliberations here today. The session was chaired by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

Commenting on the results of the commission's work, Edith Cresson, head of the French delegation to the session, minister of foreign trade and tourism of France, told a TASS correspondent that she was satisfied with the outcome of the session which had made plans for the participation of French companies in carrying out a series of major projects in the Soviet Union.

Edith Cresson said that it would expand cooperation (between the two countries) and enable specialists, scientists and engineers to come to know one another better, and promote progress in the search for ways of strengthening peace.

The communique signed after the session makes note of the satisfactory development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. Trade is expected to reach approximately 15.5 billion roubles (110 billion francs) in 1980-1983 which is 70 per cent up from the figure for the entire previous five-year period.

The sides noted that the balance of Soviet-French trade improved by two times in 1983 with shipments of French-manufactured equipment growing by more than 70 percent over a period of one year. The sides underlined their desire to work toward ensuring further development of the goods exchange on a balanced basis. They stated in this connection that additional shipments of natural gas from the USSR to France, starting from 1984, would promote further growth of bilateral trade.

The session noted that there existed possibilities for scaling up the export of French goods to the Soviet Union, specifically, iron and steel industry products, chemicals, and consumer goods.

At present the sides are negotiating a series of new major joint ventures, specifically the delivery of French equipment for the construction of surface facilities at oil fields in western Kazakhstan, for the reconstruction of the Moscow "Moskvich" automobile works, for the production of drilling pipes, superphosphatic acid, equipment for the manufacture of computer memory elements, etc.

The sides are also negotiating the participation of French companies in the reconstruction and modernisation of a number of operating plants and factories in the USSR. The French delegation expressed interest in the joint development of oil and gas deposits on the shelf of the island of Sakhalin and in the Barents Sea.

There are good opportunities for cooperation in the agro-industrial complex as well.

The commission made note of active cooperation in fundamental and applied research, specifically in the study and peaceful uses of outer space. Branch working groups were recommended to concentrate their efforts primarily on the subjects included in the program for the deepening of Soviet-French cooperation in science and technology for 1983-1993 signed in Moscow last February.

During the talks both delegations reaffirmed their conviction that fruitful cooperation in line with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was bringing the peoples close together and promoting stronger peace and security in Europe and the world over.

RSFSR PAPER VIEWS BACKDROP TO TURKISH-CYPRIOT UDI

PM221524 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Menshikov article in response to reader's letter: "Cyprus: Wounds Which Do Not Heal" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Excerpts] The dangerous development of events in Cyprus are causing great anxiety. What is the reason for this situation?

G. Nikanorov, Bryansk.

The recent events in Cyprus have again shown that one of the explosive "seismic zones" of international tension is located here.

The separatist action carried out by the Turkish community leadership -- the declaration of the creation of a so-called "independent state" in the northern part of the island, which has been under foreign military occupation since 1974 -- will inevitably lead to a dangerous worsening of the situation in Cyprus and in this area of the eastern Mediterranean as a whole.

Turkey is the only country to have supported the decision of the Turkish community leadership on Cyprus. Before leaving for New York in connection with the Security Council's emergency debate on this question, Cyprus President S. Kiprianou stated categorically that there can be no question at all of the fait accompli being recognized. The government in Athens has stated that the proclamation of a "Turkish-Cypriot" state creates an "unacceptable and dangerous sitaution for peace in a sensitive region of the southeast Mediterrranean" and that it will not remain indifferent or reconcile itself to the new fact.

Our country shares the deep concern which is currently being expressed everywhere in connection with the development of events in Cyprus. "It is considered in the Soviet Union's leading circles," a TASS statement says, "that in the interests of the Cypriot people themselves and in the interests of strengthening peace and calm throughout the region the Turkish-Cypriot leadership's abrogation of its decision and the very swift resumption of constructive intercommunal talks through the mediation of the UN secretary general in conformity with UN decisions are essential in order to reach a lasting and just settlement on the island."

The present development of events can also be counted as a disturbing "echo" of the July (1974) fascist revolt on Cyprus -- a revolt inspired by the CIA and set in motion by the ultrareactionary "generals' junta" in Athens. As a result of the landing of Turkish troops on the island which followed this, about 38 percent of the island was occupied by them.

The most aggressive NATO circles and the American generals who dominate the bloc have an interest in stepping up the threat to Cyprus' territorial integrity. They have not abandoned attempts to turn this Mediterranean island (located on the approaches to the Arab oil deposits and occupying a strategic position at the crossroads of three continents, near the entrance to the Suez Canal) into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the NATO bloc and into yet another Pentagon overseas base and springboard for the American goon-interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

Hitherto NATO and the United States have not managed to implement their plan for eliminating the independence, the territorial integrity, and the very state of Cyprus. However, the United States has set itself up as master at two British bases on the island which London imposed on the newly independent island republic in 1960 under the so-called "Zurich agreement."

Having been to Cyprus several times, I have had occasion to see that this "military presence," which was not requested by the Cypriot people, is viewed by them as an external, hostile force.

...Not far from the city of Limassol, which lies on the Mediterranean south coast, the flat, broad cape of Akrotiri juts out. If you stop on the Limassol road by the ruins of an ancient temple, in the distance, standing next to a smooth, narrow lake, the concrete landing strip of the British Air Force base can be seen. American U-2 spy planes have also moved in there and made themselves at home. At whom is their highly sensitive electronic equipment being directed? Britain's THE OBSERVER, the Cypriot newspapers DEMOKRATIYA and ANEKSARTITOS, followed by the magazine IKONES, have reported that the scope of U-2 espionage surveillance has been extended from flying over the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East to gathering intelligence data on a number of socialist states and the USSR.

Following the U-2, "stopover" landings by American military transport aircraft, helicopters, and aircraft carrying assault troops became more frequent at the British bases in Cyprus. And with the creation of the "Rapid Deployment Force" the Pentagon was already beginning to regard directly the British bases on the island as "transshipment" bases for the "Rapid Deployment Force."

In the spring of 1979 a report appeared in Cypriot newspapers and the Western press about the transfer to Cyprus of some equipment from secret American electronic surveillance bases in Iran. The "quiet occupiers" from the Potomac have built up the arsenal of their spying and reconnaissance bases and facilities on the territory of Cyprus despite the protests of its people, while also flagrantly breaking the existing agreement with the island's government regulating the status of the British "sovereign bases."

There are several American bases for communications (communications with the 6th Fleet) and for electronic surveillance, including a CIA base, operating in Cyprus. In addition to the British bases, there is a very big British radar station sited on Mount Olympus. According to press information, surveillance is carried out from there not only of the whole Mediterranean but deep into the territory of many Arab countries and socialist states.

British nuclear-capable fighters and bombers are kept in constant readiness at the British bases. These British Air Force "aeries" are now also "transshipment" bases for transferring its NATO partners' "multinational force" to Lebanon and Sinai.

"The United States, Britain, and the NATO block as a whole are attaching increasing military-strategic significance to Cyprus, particularly in the conditions of the worsened situation in the Near and Middle East," E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), has stated in an interview. "It is in their interest to keep the problem in its present state, to maintain a de facto partition of the island. Pentagon and NATO strategists see a double advantage in this: the advantage of using their existing military bases in the southern part of the island, and the advantage of securing the creation of new ones in the occupied northern territory."

During the present tense period which Cyprus is going through its people have been able to satisfy themselves once again that the Soviet Union is pursuing its line with regard to the situation taking shape in the region in a consistent and principled way. The Soviet Union, as TASS has once again emphasized in its statement, is in favor of Cyprus' being an independent, sovereign, and territoriAlly integral state, free of any foreign military presence, and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

DANISH CP DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR NOTED

LD221942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] A Danish Communist Party delegation of members of the leadership, party workers and activists has been visiting the USSR this week in accordance with the plan for party links and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Denmark. The delegation was led by party chairman Jensen.

During their meetings and conversations, the Danish communists highly praised the activity of the CPSU and of the entire Soviet people aimed at further improving the society of developed socialism in the USSR.

The Soviet Union's role as a decisive factor in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe was particularly stressed. In this respect, the Danish communists noted that the peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium indicate the realistic path toward overcoming the policy of confrontation being forced upon mankind by the U.S. Administration, and guaranteeing peace and detente in Europe and throughtout the world.

PCF-SPONSORED 'ANTIRACIST' RALLY REPORTED

LD230956 Moscow TASS in English 0402 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 23 TASS -- A mass anti-racist rally has been held here on the initiative of the French Communist Party. The participants in the rally protested against the crime perpetrated in a train near the city of Bordeaux the other day. Four Frenchmen going for military service killed in the railway carriage young Algerian Habib Ghemsi in front of other passengers.

According to figures of the Association of Algerians employed in France, 25 persons were killed as a result of racist crimes in France over the past 13 months.

Addressing the rally, Jean Claude-Gayssot, member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party, accused the right-wing parties of deliberately kindling racist sentiments in the country in pursuit of their political aims. He described as a "form of racism" the policy, when capitalists in France mercilessly exploit foreign workers and then sack them. The Communist Party has always fought and will continue fighting against racism. This is part of the general struggle of the Communists for a better life, for eliminating inequality, for developing France, Jean-Claude Gayssot stressed.

BRIEFS

LAVROV NEW ENVOY TO TURKEY -- Moscow November 22 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR appointed Vladimir Lavrov as the USSR's ambassador to the Turkish Republic, relieving him of his duties as ambassador in Switzerland. Lavrov has been on the diplomatic work since 1947, filling important posts in the apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and abroad. Between 1964 and 1973 he was Soviet ambassador to Kenya and the Netherlands, and since 1977 ambassador to the Swiss Confederation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2359 GMT 21 Nov 83 LD]

KALYAGIN PREVIEWS SHAMIR VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD222352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 22 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Tel Aviv's aggressive course remains unchanged, which suits the Reagan administration perfectly. At the end of the month Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is to make an official visit to Washington, taking his defense minister with him. The forthcoming meeting between Shamir and Reagan will lead, in the opinion of observers, to an agreement on still closer U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. And on the eve of the visit Washington has managed to give Tel Aviv a present. In the coming fiscal year Israel will receive a record sum in U.S. aid: $2.6 billion. Of this sum, $1.7 billion is intended for military purposes. The White House is ready to compensate the Israeli hawks for all the losses which they have sustained as a result of the occupation of southern Lebanon.

LEBANESE INCREASING 'RESISTANCE TO OCCUPATION'

LD222016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Andrey Lopov dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] The Lebanese people are marking the 40th anniversary of their independence in conditions of increasing tension. Washington and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc have concentrated off the Lebanese coast the largest naval armada since the end of World War II. It was announced recently that another squadron, this one from Great Britain, is heading for the shores of Lebanon. There are 300 warplanes based on U.S. aircraft carriers in the area. They carry out daily reconnaissance flights over Beirut and its environs. At the same time, U.S. aircraft provide support for Israeli and French aircraft which are delivering missile and bombing strikes on east Lebanon, causing death and destuction.

Neither the problems nor the interests of the Lebanese people concern the foreign strategists. They need Lebanon as a bridgehead for preparing aggression against the progressive forces of the area, primarily against Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement. Direct strikes against the national patriotic forces of Lebanon are accompanied by threats against Syria, which aspires to aid the Lebanese people in preserving their independence and sovereignty. Israel, strategic ally of the United States in the Near East, is carrying out acts of brigandage along with the actions of the U.S. Administration. Having forced the Lebanese Government to sign an inequitable treaty imposed by the United States, Israel has virtually one-third of the country's territory and the Israeli authorities are inflicting terror and violence on the local population there. On any pretext military patrols herd Lebanese and Palestinian people into concentration camps and subject them to torture and torment. Naturally the Lebanese people cannot tolerate such a situation. Resistance to the occupation is expanding in the south of the country and the Movement of National Patriotic Forces is trying to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from the country and to bring peace and justice on long-suffering Lebanese soil.

In marking the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence today, the Lebanese people believe that the time is coming when the aggressor will be forced to leave Lebanon and there will be an end to imperialist interference in their internal affairs. They believe Lebanon will gain true liberty and independence and a lasting and just peace will be established throughout the Near East.

EGYPT'S 'ALI CITED ON LEBANESE SITUATION

PM222057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada Cairo dispatch under the rubric: "The Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov -- Egypt is opposed to an exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon which is tense enough as it is, Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali said in an interview for the Egyptian news agency MENA. He made this statement in connection with the bombings by Israeli and French aircraft of the Al-Biqa' Valley and the area around Ba'labakk. The minister stressed that U.S. President Reagan has been informed about Egypt's position in this respect in an urgent message sent to him by Egyptian President H. Mubarak. In the opinion of local observers this message is a warning to Washington which, as is known, is also hatching plans for massive bombing strikes on Lebanese territory. According to reports received here, the militarist action by Paris has met with indignation in most of the countries of the region.

LATE REPORT: GROMYKO RECEIVES PLO'S QADDUMI

LD231319 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 23 Nov 83

["Meeting With PLO Delegation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, has received today a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee.

Faruq Qaddumi briefed Andrey Gromyko on the situation in the Palestine resistance movement, in particular the events in the area of the city of Tripoli in the North of Lebanon, where things have gone to armed clashes. The Soviet side expressed deep concern over the senseless and unnatural fratricidal clashes between the Palestinians. Irrespective of their causes, they undermine the positions the Palestine Liberation Organization won in a long and difficult struggle and play into the hand only of the USA and Israel, which wish to "close" the Palestinian issue in general, disunite the Arabs and make them surrender to the aggressor.

The Soviet Union considers it necessary that all who can must contribute to settling the disputes and restoring unity in the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine. The PLO must further remain an active anti-imperialist factor. It will have the greater weight, the stronger and greater will be the internal consolidation of all the detachments of the Palestine resistance movement, the cooperation of the Palestine Resistance movement with the national patriotic forces of the Arab world, above all, with Syria, which resolutely opposes the plans of the aggressors.

Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that common sense and understanding of the real interests of the Arab peoples will prevail. Any differences in the Palestinian ranks can and must be overcome by political methods. On its part the Soviet Union will continue contributing to that in every way possible. The Soviet Union's invariable support has been reaffirmed for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for putting an end to the Israeli aggression, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied by them since 1967 and ensuring in practice the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to the creation of its independent state. An important role in this struggle should further be played by the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Faruq Qaddumi expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its principled stand on the problems which arose in PLO, the invariable and firm support for the just cause of the Palestinians. The meeting proceeded in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

LIBERIA'S DOE ANNOUNCES COUP PLOT UNCOVERED

LD221003 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Monrovia November 22 TASS -- Samuel Doe, the head of the Liberian state, has announced here that a plot aimed to overthrow the government of the republic was uncovered. Speaking on the radio, he pointed out that his government has information about subversive activities by a number of officials and citizens, among them M. Duopu, counsellor of the People's Redemption Council, Nua, commander of the rear of Liberia's Armed Forces and other persons.

Samuel Doe said that a diplomatic mission accredited in Monrovia is implicated in the conspiracy. The mission had promised the plotters financial support as well as the supply of weapons and medicines. It was learned from another source, Samuel Doe said, that Counsellor M. Duopu had already received the necessary funds to stage a coup.

The government has made arrests among the persons implicated in the conspiracy and is carrying out an investigation.

The latest conspiracy has been the third attempt to overthrow the existing regime after the coming to power of the Samuel Doe government in 1980.

LIBERIA DECLARES SOVIET ENVOY PERSONA NON GRATA

NC221540 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 22 (AFP) -- The Government of Liberia has declared as personae non gratae Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Ulanov and Ghanaian charge d'affaires Peter Sackey for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status", the Foreign Ministry said here today.

Deputy Foreign Minister General Rudolf Kolaco said in a statement to the press that the two diplomats have been given 48 hours to leave the country.

He said the action to expel the diplomats was taken in order to "preserve the cordial relations subsisting between Liberia and the two countries".

No other details were given, but political observers here believed the move was connected with a plot to overthrow the ruling military council here which was disclosed yesterday by head of state Samuel Doe.

In his radio broadcast Mr Doe said a foreign mission here was aware of the plot and had promised financial aid, arms and drugs to the alleged plotters.

Mr Doe named 12 army officers and civilians as being behind the plot.

CAPE VERDE DELEGATES VISIT USSR, HOLD TALKS

Ponomarev Receives Representatives

LD152002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 83

[From the VREMYA newscast]

[Text] On 14 November Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with a delegation of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC], led by Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau and permanent secretary of the Party Central Committee. Cabral conveyed a personal greeting to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov from Joano Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the PAIGC and chairman of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Representatives of the PAIGC highly appraised the USSR's foreign policy initiatives aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and ridding mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear war. Those taking part in the meeting resolutely condemned the barbaric U.S. aggression against Grenada and stressed that in order to rebuff the policy of imperialism it is essential to unite the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meetings Summarized

PM181430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] led by V. Cabral, Politburo member and permanent secretary of the PAIGC Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 9-16 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings and talks with the PAIGC delegation were held at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Committee of Soviet Women, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the Soviet Peace Foundation, and the USSR Writers' Union.

The guests from Guinea-Bissau expressed their high satisfaction with the results of their stay in the USSR and noted the fruitful character of Soviet-Guinean cooperation.

NABIYEV LEADS USSR DELEGATION TO GUINEA CONGRESS

Group Departs Moscow

PM160854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R. Nabiyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow for Conakry on 13 November to take part in the work of the 12th Democratic Party of Guinea Congress.

CPSU Sends Message

PM161432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 12th Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 12th Congress of the PDG -- the acknowledged leader or the Guinean people.

The 12th PDG Congress is an important event in the life of Guinean society. Its decisions will promote Guinea's further advance along the path of independence and social progress and the consolidation of your country's economic independence.

Your congress has convened at a worrying time. In the vain hope of restoring their former rule over the world, imperialist forces headed by the United States are criminally playing with the destiny of mankind and pushing it to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. The urgent task of all peoples is to use their joint efforts to avert the looming threat of war.

Soviet Communists value the relations of friendship and cooperation that have existed for many years between our countries and parties. They will always be in solidarity with the PDG'S efforts in the struggle for a socialist orientation for Guinea, for peace and international security, and for the consolidation of Africa's anti-imperialist unity.

We wish the 12th PDG Congress successful work.

May the friendship between the CPSU and the PDG and between the Soviet and Guinean peoples strengthen and develop.

The CPSU Central Committee

Nabiyev Speaks to Congress

LD191352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Nabiyev, member of the Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Comjunist Party of Tajikistan Central Committee, heading the CPSU delegation, spoke at the Guinean Democratic Party congress underway in Conakry.

He conveyed to the congress participants and to the whole Guinean people greetings and good wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Nabiyev said that the 25 years experience of the development of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic convincingly confirms that people who have freed themselves from the colonial yoke can achieve the successful solution of basic problems of economic, social and cultural development only by means of strengthening their national independence and by implementing deep progressive transformations.

The head of the CPSU delegation expressed the Soviet Communists' solidarity with the efforts of the Democratic Party of Guinea in the struggle for a socialist orientation of the republic, for peace and international security. He conveyed to Sekou Toure, general secretary of the party and president of Guinea, a memorial present from the CPSU Central Committee -- a portrait of the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Delegates Concerned with Peace

LD220825 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Conakry November 22 TASS -- Speeches made by representatives of countries of the socialist community at the 12th Congress of Democratic Party of Guinea are permeated with profound concern for the destinies of peace.

"Peace is a danger," said a representative of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Acts of aggression, masterminded by the USA, create a grave threat to the whole of mankind. The United States seeks to change the balance of forces in its favour through deploying new nuclear missiles on European soil, which might lead to still greater tension.

The head of the Hungarian delegation recalled that in the course of the Second World War the USSR lost 20 million lives, other states sustained considerable casualties in the struggle against fascism. If a new war is unleashed, it will be even more destructive.

A Cuban representative noted that imperialism, headed by the United States, has taken the course of implanting the order, suitable to it, with the help of force, acts of aggression. The dangerous situation developed everywhere as a result of that adventurist policy, he said. The invasion of Grenada was the latest crying example of the heightened aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialism. Plans are being made to invade other states fighting for their independence, specifically Nicaragua. The African Continent is also a target of provocations. Cuba's representative called for joint actions to contain the aggressors, to preserve peace.

The head of the GDR delegation noted the role of the Soviet Union and other socialist states in the struggle for preservation of peace on the planet, for prevention of the threat of a new war.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP LEAVES FOR SENEGAL, GAMBIA

LD171125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Moscow for Dakar on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of Senegal. The delegation will also pay an official visit to Gambia at the invitation of the parliament of that country.

Arrives in Senegal

LD190956 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet has arrived in Dakar, Senegal, on an official visit. The delegation is headed by Vice President Koshoyev. The invitation came from the national assembly. At the airport the delegation was met by the National Assembly vice chairman, Ousmane Ba, and other officials.

USSR'S RYABOV ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

JN221010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) -- Yakov Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the foreign economic relations department in the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived in Baghdad last night to lead his country's delegation to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which will meet in Baghdad later today. In a statement, Ryabov said the committee will discuss the means of promoting cooperation between the two friendly countries in the various fields, and will sign a technical and economic cooperation agreement.

ETHIOPIA DENIES TROOPS AMASSED ON SUDAN BORDER

LD221454 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Addis Ababa November 22 TASS -- The Government of Socialist Ethiopia has categorically denied the assertions of the Sudanese regime concerning "concentration of Ethiopian troops" on the frontier between the two states.

The purpose of this provocative lie, says the Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia in its statement circulated here, is to distract the attention of the Sudanese public from serious internal political, economic and social problems. By circulating such false stories the leadership of Sudan has expressed its hostile attitude to Ethiopia. In this way it hopes to get massive foreign military aid. This action is also purported to prepare the ground for destabilisation of the situation in this region of Africa by the imperialist forces, the Foreign Ministry says in its statement.

Ethiopia, the statement says, regards the latest propaganda statements of Sudan as ones sowing discord between the peoples of the two countries the relations between which had been impeccable for years. The Government of Ethiopia is committed to the principles of goodneighbourliness and is not interested in the least in undermining the unity of Sudan. Ethiopia protests against the attempts made to give a distorted view of the real course of events in the region and to blame it for the internal events in Sudan.

Paris November 22 TASS -- The newspaper QUOTIDIENNE DE PARIS, referring to Sudanese sources, reports on aggravation of tension in the south of Sudan. Commenting on reports concerning an alleged "concentration of Ethiopian troops near the south-eastern frontiers of Sudan," the French newspaper writes: "This appears to be an attempt to artificially dramatise the situation at a time when the president of Sudan is in Washington in the hope of securing still greater American military aid."

NICARAGUA DEMANDS END TO HONDURAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD230934 Moscow TASS in English 0420 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Managua November 23 TASS -- Honduran soldiers and counter-revolutionary mercenaries fired at the Nicaraguan frontier post of Marupuchi November 20, Nicaragua's Foreign Affairs Ministry has reported. On the same day, Somocista men based on Honduran territory directed mortar and machinegun fire at the Nicaraguan border town of Santo Tomas del Norte.

The Nicaraguan Government has expressed a resolute protest to Honduras' ruling clique, demanding an immediate end to the provocations. Criminal attacks of this kind, the Foreign Ministry says are carried out practically every day meeting the Reagan administration's intention to kindle a large-scale armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Sandinista People's Army has routed a counter-revolutionary grouping that intruded inside the country from Costa Rica. 18 mercenaries, including the gang leader, were destroyed following fierce fighting on the Rio San Juan River and around the town of San Miguelito. Many counter-revolutionaries had to flee back inside Costa Rican territory. According to Nicaraguan authorities, the enhanced activity of counter-revolutionaries on the southern border attests to the United States' aspiration to undermine the neutrality of Costa Rica proclaimed by its government and involve that country in its aggressive designs against Nicaragua.

Bosco Centeno, commander of Nicaraguan border troops in the third special zone, told newsmen that hundreds of venal bandits have concentrated in Costa Rica, getting ready for fresh criminal sorties against the Nicaraguan people.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATES ON U.S. POLICY IN REGION

LD221629 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The U.S. bandit-style armed attack on tiny, independent Grenada has dramatically aggravated the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and drawn powerful protests throughout the world, said Oleg Buyanov, secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee. He was speaking at a press conference here today, which was also addressed by leaders of Latin American peace organizations and was devoted to the international week of solidarity with the people of Central America and the Caribbean that is being held from November 21 to 27 on the initiative of the World Peace Council.

The United States, Oleg Buyanov said, is using bayonets to thrust a reactionary regime on Grenada contrary to the will of its people and planning an armed incursion into Nicaragua. The Soviet people, he emphasized, express full support to and solidarity with the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries fighting against aggressive intrigues by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe is jeopardizing the very existence of not only the European nations but also of the entire humankind, the press conference was told by Severo Aguiree del Cristo, of Cuba, vice-president of the World Peace Council.

Touching on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, he said that the United States is using methods of international terrorism and impudent armed aggressions in an effort to foist its diktat on the people of the region. Washington has drawn up plans for an armed intrusion into Nicaragua. This is indicated by the forced concentration of armed forces of both the United States and its stooges near the borders of Nicaragua.

Answering questions from attending newsmen, Gilberto Campos, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, said that despite huge American military and financial aid, the Salvadoran regime is not able to stop the offensive of the patriotic forces. In these conditions Washington has decided to stage a coup in El Salvador, bringing to power a regime that will launch a bloodbath in the country. The United States will then use it as a pretext for direct armed intervention to "restore order" and "protect the lives of Americans" in El Salvador.

AFP: GRISHIN SAYS HE SPOKE TO ANDROPOV 20 NOV

NC230918 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 23 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet party official told a group of workers this week that he had just spoken to Yuriy Andropov, in the first mention of a meeting with the Soviet leader for two months.

A Moscow daily reported today that the capital's Communist Party chief, Viktor Grishin, told factory workers on Monday [21 November] that he had spoken to the president the day before.

GRISHIN CONVEYS ANDROPOV GREETINGS TO WORKERS

LD221951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] There was a unified political day in Moscow today. Its theme was U.S. imperialism: enemy of peace, progress, and liberty. Leaders of party and public organizations and of Soviet and economic organs in the capital spoke in labor collectives and in residential areas of Moscow.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at Krasnyy Proletariy Works. He conveyed greetings and wishes for success in their work to the machine tool workers from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Within the framework of the unified political day it was noted that citizens of the USSR along with peace campaigners in various countries angrily condemn the policy of U.S. imperialism and fully support the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward consolidating peace and curbing the arms race.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, express their resolve to strengthen the economic and defense might of their homeland by their selfless work.

USSR PARIS EMBASSY DENIES REMARKS ON SAKHAROV

NC231008 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Paris, Nov 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet Embassy here today denied reports by a human rights group that one of its diplomats had said dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov was free to leave the Soviet Union.

A spokesman, Aleksandr Avdeyev, said the group, called the Committee of 15, had "distorted" remarks made Monday by Aleksandr Melnik, the embassy official in charge of protocol.

The group, which includes several French writers and performers, had said that Mr Melnik has assured them that "like all Soviet citizens," Mr Sakharov was free to leave the Soviet Union. They said Mr Melnik had gone so far as to offer to put his statement in writing.

In reply, Mr Avdeyev said: "A diplomat of the embassy exposed the point of view, which has been known for some time, of the Soviet Government concerning Mr Sakharov. Restrictions under Soviet legislation on persons who have worked for the defense mean that Mr Sakharov cannot leave the U.S.S.R."

Statement Termed 'Provocation'

NC230921 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 23 (AFP) -- The wife of Andrey Sakharov, the dissident physicist, today termed a "provocation" the statement this week by a Soviet diplomat in Paris that [word indistinct] Sakharov was free to leave the Soviet Union.

"It is a provocation aimed at appeasing Western public opinion at a time when East-West polemics are intensifying over the Euromissile question," Elena Bonner, Mr Sakharov's wife, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Her charge came two days after Aleksandr Melnik, the officer in charge of protocol at the Soviet Embassy in Paris, told a human rights group that, "like all Soviet citizens," Mr Sakharov could leave the Soviet Union if he wished. Mr Melnik went so far as to say he would confirm the statement in writing.

Mrs Bonner said: "How can one imagine that Soviet authorities will allow Sakharov to go abroad when he isn't even authorized to come temporarily to Moscow to receive indispensable medical treatment?"

Mr Melnik's statements are "no more credible" than similar assurances made last April in Stockholm by Soviet Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov, Mrs Bonner said.

Those pledges were denied two weeks later by the TASS news agency, after Mrs Bonner told Western journalists that the couple would apply for permission to emigrate. Tass said Mr Sakharov, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, held military secrets and was therefore ineligible for trips abroad.

ALIYEV, CHERNENKO SIGN COMPOSER'S OBITUARY

PM181135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[A.A. Babadzhanyan obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet musical culture has suffered a heavy loss. The prominent Soviet composer Arno Arutyunovich Babadzhanyan, USSR people's artist and USSR State Prize Winner, has died in his 63d year.

G.A. Aliyev, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, B.J. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, T.N. Khrennikov, A.M. Roganov, A.G. Arutyunyan, Yu.Ya. Barabash, M.I. Blanter, G.A. Ivanov, D.B. Kabalevskiy, E.M. Mirzoyan, V.V. Panchenko, A.N. Pakhmutova, M.V. Pashkov, A.P. Petrov, G.V. Sviridov, B.M. Terentyev, A.C. Flyarkovskiy, Ya.A. Frenkel, A.N. Kholimov, B.A. Chaykovskiy, R.K. Shchedrin, A.Ya. Eshpay

10-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PLAN FIGURES REPORTED

PM221625 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 83, (Signed to Press 14 Nov 83) p 17

[Unattributed "statistical summary": "USSR Industry for First 10 Months of 1983"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data for the results of industry's work in January through October 1983.

The increase in the total volume of production by comparison with the same period last year was 4.2 percent.

Over the same period labor productivity rose 3.6 percent.

The January-October plan for the sale of output was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan for the volume of output was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The data for the fulfillment of the plan for output volume, production growth rates, and labor productivity broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-union and union-republic ministries and departments	Percentage of fulfillment of January-October plan for output volume	January-October 1983 as percentage of January-October 1982	
		for production volume	for labor productivity
Power and Electrification	100.6	103	100.6
Petroleum Industry	101	101	99
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.7	102	102
Gas Industry	102	106	104
Coal Industry	100.2	102	100
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	104	103
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.9	103	103
Chemical Industry	102	105	105
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	100.9	110	108
Power Machine Building	101	107	105
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	105	106
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	107	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	107	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	106	108
Automotive Industry	102	105	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	106
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	102	110	107
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	105	105

Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	100.8	106	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Working Industry	100.8	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	102	104	104
Light Industry	100.6	100.6	102
Food Industry	103	105	105
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	104	107	105
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	108	107
Fish Industry	103	103	103
Procurements	102	103	103
Medical Industry	100.9	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	115	112

The indicators for the fulfillment of the output sales and production volume growth rate plans for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are characterized by the following figures:

Union Republic	Percentage fulfillment of January-October plan for sale of output	January-October 1983 as percentage of January-October 1982 for production volume
RSFSR	101	103.8
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.2
Belorussian SSR	102	105.0
Uzbek SSR	102	104.6
Kazakh SSR	102	103.9
Georgian SSR	102	105.5
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.6
Moldavian SSR	103	113.1
Latvian SSR	101	102.4
Kirghiz SSR	101	104.3
Tajik SSR	102	102.0
Armenian SSR	102	105.2
Turkmen SSR	104	104.2
Estonian SSR	102	104.3

The production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was:

Types of output	Output Produced		January-October 1983 as percentage of January-October 1982
	in October 1983	in January-October 1983	
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	119	1,152	104
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million metric tons	51.6	515	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	46.7	440	107
Coal, million metric tons	58.9	597	100
Steel, million metric tons	12.9	127	103
Rolled ferrous metal (finished), million metric tons	9.0	88.3	103

Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.5	15.6	104
Iron ore, million metric tons	20.5	204	100.4
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient terms), million metric tons	2.4	24.6	110
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units), thousand metric tons	45.1	465	105
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.2	2.4	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.1	20.4	104
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.3	3.6	108
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	0.1	1.1	107
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.2	51.5	100.5
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.3	44.3	99.8
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	176	1,825	106
of which those with numerical program control	50.1	499	115
Forging and pressing machinery, million rubles	51.4	546	106
Automated manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	0.7	8.6	195
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.6	106
Computer facilities and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	2.7	112
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	16.5	176	100
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	68.3	680	107
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.3	106
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	3.2	109
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	0.3	3.2	100.1
Mainline freightcars, thousands	4.7	48.9	100.4
Tractors, thousands	45.5	468	102
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	0.3	2.9	105
Machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	2.0	106
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.5	97.3	106
Excavators, thousands	3.4	34.8	98

Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers), million cubic meters	14.5	208	101
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	4.7	103
of which newsprint, billion square meters	2.7	26.1	102
Cement, million metric tons	10.8	106	104
Precast ferroconcrete (without output for subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	8.3	86.8	103
Textiles of all types, billion square meters	1.0	9.4	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	0.1	1.3	102
Leather footwear, million pairs	60.9	611	102
Meat (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.9	7.5	109
Sausages (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.3	2.4	102
Edible fish produce, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.7	5.8	104
Animal fats (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.1	1.3	113
Whole milk produce (in milk equivalent), from state raw material stocks, million metric tons	2.2	22.9	106
Margarine produce (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.1	1.2	104
Vegetable oil (from state raw material stocks), million metric tons	0.3	2.0	108
Clocks and watches, million items	5.5	57.7	100.3
China and earthenware and enamel dishes, million rubles	72.1	724	104
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	7.6	105
Television sets, millions	0.7	7.1	103
of which color sets	0.3	2.8	110
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	4.8	98
of which those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters and more	0.2	2.3	105
Washing machines, millions	0.3	3.5	106
Passenger cars, millions	0.1	1.1	101
Motorcycles and scooters, thousands	92.1	932	102
Furniture, billion rubles	0.6	5.9	106

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work for the first 10 months of 1983 have been summed up. The October plan and the January-October plan for the volume of output sales has been fulfilled by industry 101 percent. All-union republics and industrial ministries coped with the 10-month targets. The January-October plan targets were exceeded for the extraction of gas and the production of chemical plant protection agents, motor tires, automation means and computer equipment, automobiles, tractors, individual types of agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, and consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 4.2 percent by comparison with January-October last year, and that included a 4.4-percent increase in October against the annual plan's 3.2 percent. Labor productivity in industry has risen 3.6 percent since the beginning of the year against 2.9 percent according to the year's plan. Some 88 percent of the industrial production increase was ensured by raising labor productivity.

Preferential production development rates were ensured in the gas and chemical industry, a number of machine building sectors, the food, meat and dairy, and fruit and vegetable farming, microbiological and medical industries and, of the union republics, in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, and Armenia.

In the fuel and energy sectors electricity generation rose 4 percent, oil and gas condensate extraction 1 percent, and gas extraction 7 percent. The plan was fulfilled for the production of gasoline, diesel fuel, and fuel oil.

In ferrous metallurgy, while there was a 3-percent increase in the production of steel and finished rolled metal by comparison with the same period last year, less was produced than planned for January through October.

In the chemical industry the production of mineral fertilizers rose 10 percent, synthetic resins and plastics 8 percent, chemical fibers 7 percent, and sulfuric acid 4 percent.

In machine building a number of positive advances were achieved in the structure of production, and the output of metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control and those of the "processing center" type, energy-saving and economical manufacturing equipment for individual sectors of the national economy, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, equipment assuring the mechanization of manual labor, and industrial robots with various functions has been increased.

At the same time the industrial ministries, in particular the ministries of ferrous metallurgy, the coal, chemical, petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, power, heavy and transport machine building, light industry, and the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, failed to take proper steps to ensure that the associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction fulfill their pledges for supplying output to consumers in accordance with the contracts concluded and job schedules adopted for execution.

In sectors producing mostly consumer goods, plan indicators have been increased for the output of linen textiles, earthenware and porcelain, granulated sugar, commodity edible fish output, vegetable and animal fats, whole milk produce, confectionery, radio receivers and some other goods. However, to fulfill the year's plan for the production of cotton and woolen textiles, knitted articles, and leather footwear in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, canned fruit and vegetables in the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, bicycles and motorcycles in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and washing machines in the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the daily production of these types of output must be substantially increased.

The above-mentioned shortcomings in the work of individual sectors cannot overshadow the overall positive results in the development of the economy, which create favorable conditions for the successful completion of the year's plan. Special attention must be paid now to a fundamental improvement in the use of existing capacities, the elimination of bottlenecks and disproportions in the development of related sectors and production facilities, and the consolidation of planning and supply discipline in order to maximize production of tne output and the consumer goods the national economy needs.

Production collectives' task is to analyze the fulfillment of plans and contract commitments in depth and to take steps to eliminate shortcomings in work. It is essential to enhance the effectiveness of competition and to focus the association and enterprise collectives' efforts on the fulfillment without fail of the plan for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON MISSILES FORCE DAY

PM211440 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 265"]

[Text] Moscow 19 Nov -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sargeants and petty offiiers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, and engineers of the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the missile forces and artillery!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are marking Missile Forces and Artillery Day. The motherland honors its missilemen and artillerymen, celebrates the combat feats of frontliners, and pays tribute to the creators of modern missile and artillery weapons and hardware.

This year this traditional holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity by all Soviet people and by Army and Navy servicemen generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and by the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Having launched nationwide socialist competition, our country's working people are waging a persistent struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions.

Under the conditions of the acute worsening of the international situation and the intensification of the militarist course of the United States and its accomplices, the Communist Party and the Soveit Government are firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, are increasing Soviet people's vigilance, and are strengthening the USSR Armed Forces -- a reliable and firm bulwark for peace and international security.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people, the missile forces and artillery are now equipped with the most modern combat hardware and weaponry and possess highly trained cadres that are ideologically tempered and boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism.

Closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, missilemen and artillerymen, like all the Soviet people, unanimously approve and fervently support the domestic and foreign policy of their own dear party and the Soviet Government.

In a single formation with all servicemen of the Armed Forces and in collaboration with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, they are tirelessly enhancing their combat training, persistently mastering modern weapons and combat hardware, and constantly strengthening their combat readiness and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty and give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

I greet and congratulate you on the Missile Forces and Artillery Day holiday.

I wish missile forces and artillery personnel further successes in enhancing combat readiness, improving military skill, strengthening military discipline and organization, and in fulfilling the complex and responsible tasks in defense of the motherland and socialism's gains.

I wish defense industry workers successful creative labor in creating and improving missile and artillery weapons and hardware and in enhancing quality and increasing production efficiency.

I wish missile forces and artillery veterans new achievements in the military-patriotic education of Soviet youth.

In commemoration of Missile Forces and Artillery Day, I order:

That a festive firework display be held today, 19 November at 2100 local time in the hero-city Moscow, our motherland's capital, in the union republic capitals, in the hero-cities Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and in the hero fortress of Brest.

Long live the USSR -- our great motherland!

Long live the valiant Soviet Armed Forces and their illustrious missilemen and artillerymen!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

STRATEGIC FORCES' GORCHAKOV ON WORLD SCENE

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[Article by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate: "The Motherland's Reliable Shield"]

[Excerpts] Today our people and their valiant Armed Forces are marking Missile Forces and Artillery Day. This holiday is being held in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of Soviet people, whose minds, aspirations, and selfless labor are directed toward implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-year plan targets.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are persistently implementing a Leninist foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states.

The imperialist circles, primarily the United States and its NATO allies, are pursuing a course in international affairs that is hostile to the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom. They have launched an arms race of unprecedented scale. Using all kinds of far-fetched pretexts they are creating bridgeheads for the use of U.S. weapons against any country which rejects Washington's diktat.

The "crusade" against communism declared by President Reagan 18 months ago against the USSR and the other socialist community countries is not simply a slogan but a program for U.S. and NATO foreign policy activity. They are stubbornly striving to change the military-strategic situation in the world in their favor and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. This is why new systems of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons are being created and U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles are being deployed in a number of West European countries.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet people are displaying high vigilance. As was noted in the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Union will be able to give a fitting reply to any attempt to upset the established military-strategic balance and its deeds will match its words. The preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on GDR and CSSR territory begun in accordance with an agreement among the Soviet, GDR, and CSSR Governments is indeed, in character, one of the outlined retaliatory measures for ensuring the reliable security of our country and its allies.

The Soviet people fully support the defense measures of the party and the state. Profoundly aware of their responsibility and tasks arising from the intensification of the military danger, missilemen and artillerymen, like all Soviet servicemen, see their duty in constantly enhancing their vigilance and in being ever ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

The present high level of development of Soviet missile and artillery weaponry has been achieved thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to strengthen the armed forces' combat might and thanks to the selfless labor of scientists, design workers, engineers, technicians, and defense industry workers.

The Strategic Missiles Forces are equipped with the most modern missile complexes with high tactical-technical and operational characteristics. These missiles are capable of rapidly and reliably delivering powerful nuclear charges to their targets and of delivering undeflectable blows against the aggressor, wherever he may be. The missile forces and artillery of the Ground Forces have undergone further development at the present stage. They are characterized by high mobility and maneuverability and a high degree of accuracy in hitting the target.

The combat might of the missile forces and artillery is multiplied many times over by the high moral-political qualities of the servicemen, who are fervent Soviet patriots, excellent masters of their work, and worthy successors to illustrious combat traditions.

Marking their traditional holiday, missilemen and artillerymen are imbued with an increasingly deep sense of responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people for the motherland's security. Like all Soviet servicemen they are profoundly aware that the development of events in the world arena demands the highest degree of vigilance from them. We will not be caught unawares by any attempts to encroach on our motherland or its friends and allies. Missilemen and artillerymen are always alert, always in a state of combat readiness!